

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. XVIII.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, JANUARY 8, 1920

NUMBER 19



For All Warp Sizing

will make your weaving
run BETTER. Needs
no other compound, oil

or tallow. Carries the starch into the yarn
where it will not shed.

*Makes Stronger and Smoother Yarn Which Means More
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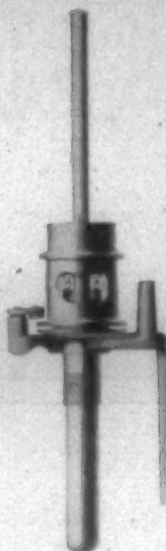
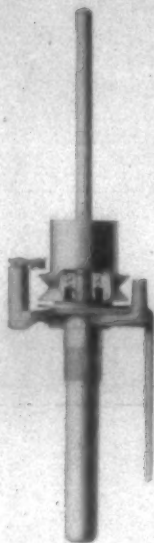
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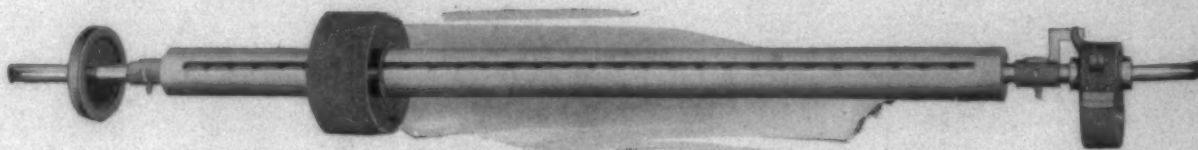
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In this connection Sta-White—the pure white oil paint for industrial interiors is recommended and extensively used because of its service records.

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For better lighting—for lower per year painting costs—for better mill white service—it will pay you to use Sta-White. It fits into any scheme for better lighting.

Sta-White is an acknowledged leader in the field of Mill White Paints. It can be used without the hazard of experiment.

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WALKERVILLE, ONT.



COPELAND MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Inter-Organization Letters Only

Subject Monthly Power Consumption
For Attention of Mr. Geo. B. Norton, Supt.
Brookes Plant.

Date Dec. 10, 1919

Dear Norton:

In looking over the monthly reports from our various plants I have been surprised to note that the power consumed at the Brookes Plant generally averages from 15 to 20% higher than in any of our other plants of equal size.

I say surprised, because the Brookes Plant has always been considered as one of our most efficient and best managed branches. In view of this reputation, I am unable to understand why your power costs, month after month, run so much above the average.

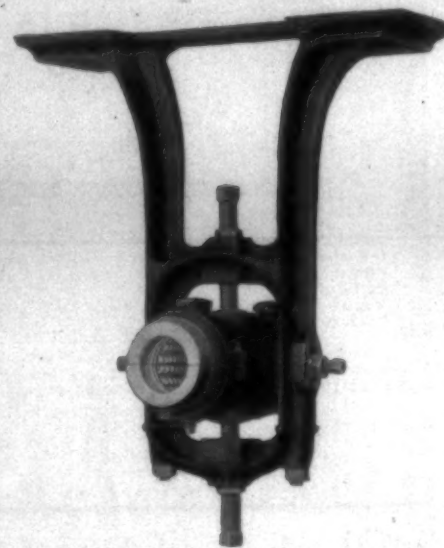
Will you kindly investigate this subject at once and submit your findings to me?

Very truly yours,

John T. Pratt.
GENERAL MANAGER

JTP/CP

The
Superintendent
Gives The
General Manager
a Good Alibi



COPELAND MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Inter-Organization Letters Only

Subject Monthly Power Consumption.
For Attention of Mr. John T. Pratt,
General Manager.

Date Dec. 13, 1919

Dear Mr. Pratt:

I was glad to get your letter of December 10, because it gives me the opportunity of explaining what I have always considered a black mark on the record of the Brookes Plant.

The reason for the larger power consumption in this plant in comparison with our other plants of equal size may be briefly stated - The line shafts at all our plants, except the Brookes Plant, are equipped with Hyatt Roller Bearing Hangers. The Brookes Plant still has the old plain bearing equipment which was installed when the factory was built. The extra 15 to 20% power which we use is being wasted in overcoming the dragging friction of our plain bearing line shafts.

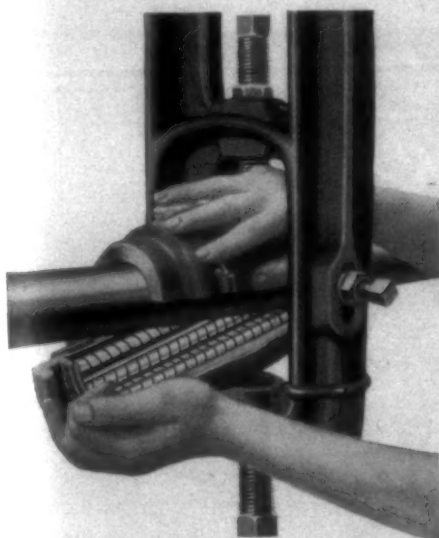
You may remember that a little over a year ago I submitted a report requesting an appropriation to change over all our plain bearing hangers to Hyatt Roller Bearing Hangers. Although this was tabled at the time, I am confident that the power we could have saved during the past year would have more than paid for the Hyatt Bearings.

We still want Hyatt Roller Bearing Hangers for the Brookes Plant. With Hyatt equipped line shafts I am sure that our records for power consumption would average at least as low as any plant of the Copeland Manufacturing Company.

Very truly yours,

George B. Norton.
PLANT SUPERINTENDENT
Brookes Plant

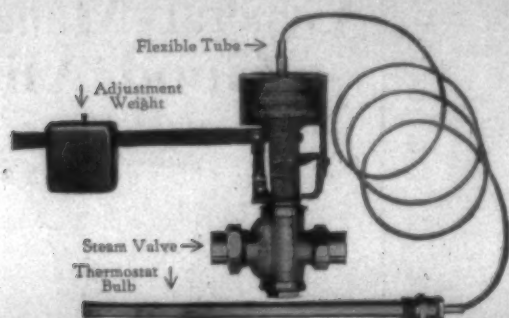
GBN/LB



Hyatt Roller Bearing Company
Industrial Bearings Division
Metropolitan Tower, N. Y.

C-115

HYATT BEARINGS FOR LINE SHAFTS



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Try One.

Describe fully the operation or process. Give size of steam pipe, pressure, and mean temperature. We will send the proper Regulator for 30 days' trial.

If not satisfied return it.

Prevent Discoloration of Wool WITH Powers Thermostatic Regulators

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The installation of a Powers Automatic Thermostatic Regulator entirely eliminates this possibility.

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GUY L. MORRISON, Charlotte, N. C.

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Opening	Drawing Frames
Conveying	Roving Frames
Distributing	Spinning Frames
Picking	Spoolers
Revolving Flat Cards	Twisters
Sliver Lap Machines	Reels
Ribbon Lap Machines	Quillers
Combing Machines	

COTTON WASTE MACHINERY**COTTON AND WOOLEN SYSTEMS**

Openers	Revolving Flat Cards
Pickers	Derby Doublers
Willows	Roving Frames
Card Feeds	Spinning Frames
Full Roller Cards	Spoolers
Condensers	Twisters
Special Spinning Frames	

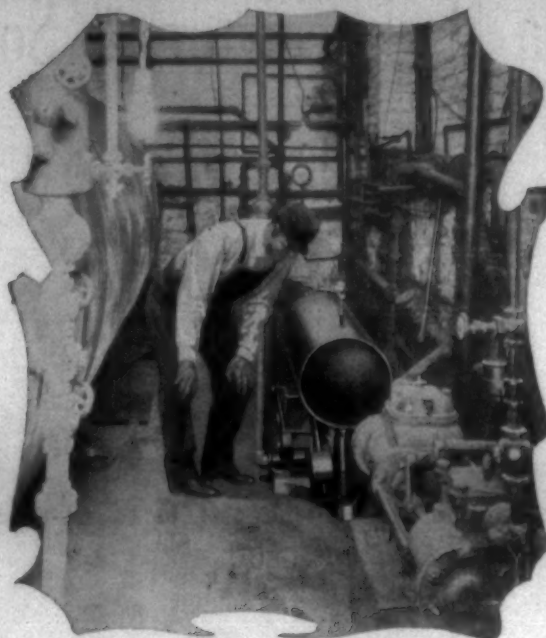
WOOLEN MACHINERY

Card Feeds	Condensers
Full Roller Cards	Wool Spinning Frames

WORSTED MACHINERY

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Yet the coal saving is not the only advantage the Morehead System offers.

It keeps steam lines, coils and driers free from condensation and returns the boiling hot water direct to the boilers ready to burst into steam.

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Positively Drains All Types of Steam Apparatus

Delivers Condensation And Feed Water to Boilers Under All Conditions at Maximum Temperature



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—in any size or style at only—

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N. B. We are the sole manufacturers of Nickel-Plated drop wires for every kind of loom.

John Hetherington & Sons

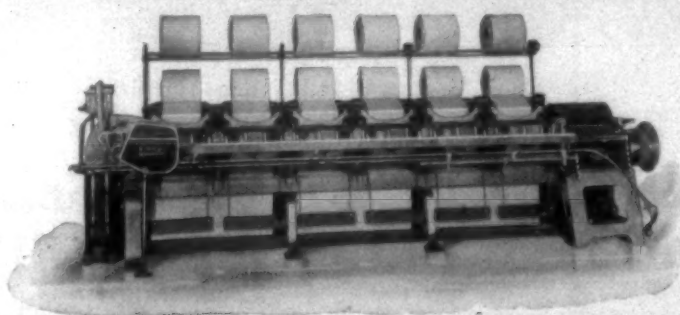
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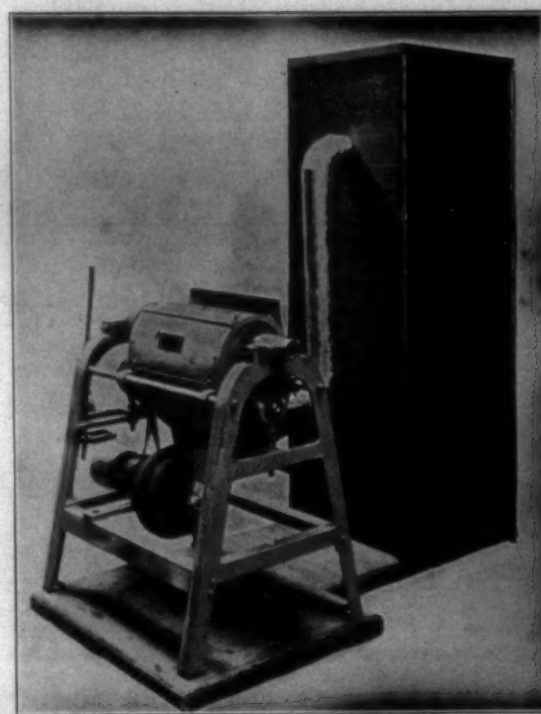
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- 5 Elimination of accidents that occur by use of the knife.
- 6 Spinner is relieved of an unpleasant, disagreeable and unproductive job.

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Monarch Bobbin Cleaner Company
Union, S. C.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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VOL. XVIII.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, JANUARY 8, 1920

NUMBER 19

Labor and Its Responsibilities

(An address by Charles Piez, president Link-Belt Company, Chicago, made before the annual meeting of the American Mining Congress, St. Louis, Mo., November 21, 1919.)

On November 9th, fully conscious that the bituminous coal miners had declined to submit to the arbitration offered by the President, a series of demands which were so extravagant that they would have imposed on the consuming public a burden of, at least, a billion dollars a year, the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, after a four-hour session, pledged to the United Mine Workers, the full moral and financial support of its four million members in the bituminous coal strike which the government, through Judge Anderson in the federal court at Indianapolis, had declared unlawful.

In commenting on this action, one of the labor executives said that same evening:

"This means that the strike order will not be rescinded. The time has come when the people of the United States should find out once and for all if its government has the power to make men work against their will." If this were the outburst of some splenetic business agent it would not deserve mention, but when it represents the views of conservative labor leaders it is apparent that the error in the conception of the real situation is epidemic, rather than sporadic.

It is difficult to believe that such experienced and astute leaders as Mr. Gompers and his colleagues should really feel that the action of the government in Indianapolis meant a return to involuntary servitude for the workers. If they do, then labor is under a most peculiar and unwholesome delusion as to its rights and privileges, and the organization which has recorded itself against oppression of every kind has itself become a most inconsiderate and merciless oppressor of the general public.

At this time organized labor is stronger in membership and stronger in solidarity than ever before in its history. It is no longer a suppliant for popular sympathy in its struggle for recognition. It works short hours, receives high pay and

has unlimited opportunity for employment. It has attained these exceptional advantages so quickly and so easily, through the extraordinary conditions attendant upon the war, that it has armed itself with a bludgeon and is preparing to beat its way to the full and exclusive possession of the fleshpots of established industry.

There is evident in its methods and its aims none of the care and consideration that should attend the exercise of great power. It has thrown caution to the winds, and is prepared to wreck the state itself in its blind intent to follow the course laid by radicalism. Neither want nor economic necessity can be urged as the cause of the epidemic of strikes from which we are at present suffering. They result, without doubt, from carefully laid plans to create discontent and to develop suspicion and class hatred. So skillfully and methodically have these plans been laid, so adroitly have revolutionary leaders worked from the inside of the American Federation of Labor, that even its conservative executives are today, in their desire to compromise with radicalism and maintain the integrity of the Federation, giving countenance to methods and doctrines which, if tolerated, will subvert the very foundations of our economic and social structure.

I came in frequent contact with Mr. Gompers and his associates during my connection with the Emergency Fleet Corporation, and I found nowhere more patriotic and earnest co-operation to keep the industries going without interruption during the national crisis. I feel free to say, therefore, that I believe Mr. Gompers and his associates are unaware of the menace and dangers of the course that has been laid for them. Radicalism decided on its policy to bore from within the American Federation of Labor some years ago and no effective steps were taken by the leaders of the Federation to prevent this honeycombing. Constant compromise may build up a large association, but it takes courage and unswerving fidelity to principle to build up a strong and effective organization.

The executives of the American Federation of Labor have yielded too much to the desire for numbers

and they have, therefore, before them a large job of housecleaning to re-establish themselves in the public confidence. They have missed several opportunities within the last twelve months to show that, in their growing strength and increasing power, they were still mindful of their obligations to the public.

When the Metal Trades Council of the Puget Sound District called a strike last January in defiance of an existing and unexpired agreement entered into between the federation and the government, its members should have been ordered back to work by the international presidents of the crafts involved, and failure to comply with this order should have resulted in a withdrawal of the charters. But the officers of the federation contented themselves with being sympathetic with the government's efforts to enforce a labor contract and lost a golden opportunity to put themselves sternly and uncompromisingly on record against a breach of agreement, and against the radical element in its membership that was guilty of so violent a disregard of common business honesty.

Again the federation should have appreciated the difference in obligation between a policeman sworn to protect the life and property of the public and a workman engaged in manufacturing. It should have set itself squarely against a strike of policemen, under any and all circumstances, and should have advocated other ways to redress wrongs, if wrongs existed.

And in the steel strike, the American Federation of Labor gave it countenance and support to Foster, an avowed syndicalist and revolutionist, a man who had disseminated among our alien workmen, principles wholly at variance with American institutions. Why should the American Federation of Labor lend its encouragement and aid to an organizer who has publicly announced that "the wages system is the most brazen and gigantic robbery ever perpetuated since the world began;" that "the syndicalist allows no consideration of loyalty, religion, patriotism, honor or duty to stand in the way of his adoption of effective tactics?"

Does not the American Federation of Labor surrender its vaunted position of conservatism and loyalty to

American institutions when it employs exponents of such doctrines in its campaign for new members?

Can there be any question that even the conservatives among our labor leaders are tolerating the specious arguments and false promises of the extremists in the labor group and that in facing the situation today, and in looking for a remedy, we must appreciate that the radicals in the federation, though I believe in the minority, have temporarily raised the red flag above the red, white and blue?

Conservative, sane leaders of the federation must either declare themselves in favor of radical doctrines and action or they must have courage to assert themselves, to re-establish for the organization the groundwork of American principles and ideals, even if that re-establishment should split the federation. The public is going to insist that it be no longer victimized by men who contend to control industry and society through a framework of sovietism, and it is not going to submit to constant interruption of the vital industrial processes when revolutionary propaganda, and not economic necessity or want is the cause of the interruption. The public is insufficiently organized for promptly and effectively meeting a situation like the present, but it can insist in no uncertain way that its legislators and its representatives bear in mind that obligations, as well as privileges, go with American citizenship, that this is a government by majorities, and that no organized minority will for any length of time be permitted to prey without hinderance upon the majority. France has, in the national elections just held, declared herself overwhelmingly against radicalism and America will declare herself similarly when the opportunity comes. For our people are just beginning to understand and appreciate the reason for the existing unrest and the sinister purpose of the leaders who are fomenting it. They are growing more critical of the aliens who have sought our shores; they insist on knowing whether these aliens have come here to seek a livelihood in the American way under American institutions or whether they propose to enforce

(Continued on page 28)

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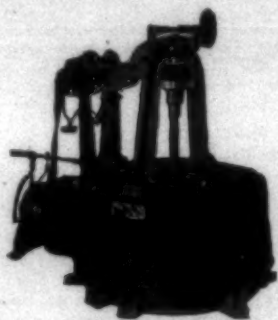
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SELF-BALANCING BASKETS
26 to 72 inches.

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TEXTILES

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SOUTHERN REPRESENTATIVE

FRED H. WHITE, Realty Building
Charlotte, N. C.

Aladdin Company Opens Branch at Wilmington, N. C.

The Aladdin Company, the largest manufacturers of ready-cut houses in the world are now doing business on the Atlantic Coast. Mills and general offices were opened in Wilmington, N. C., last month, and shipments from this mill will start immediately. The Aladdin Company are the manufacturers of the Aladdin Home and now have mills and general offices at Bay City, Michigan; Hattiesburg, Miss.; Portland, Ore.; and Wilmington, N. C., besides a Canadian branch at Toronto, Ont.

They began business fourteen years ago at Bay City, Mich., with a small mill, W. J. Sovereign, president of the company, originated the "cut-and-fit" idea of home construction and he, with his brother, O. E. Sovereign, treasurer and general manager of the company, own it.

Mr. Sovereign's idea grew from the thought that a house could be built cheaper by buying the material all cut-to-fit and ready to be nailed in place and at the same time could be erected quicker. His idea was not to get together a portable house but to cut all the lumber that goes into a house at a mill, the proper length, to have a number of standard designs, and by knowing what lengths of lumber were necessary, to be able in this way to eliminate much of the waste of lumber that was so apparent under the old and then customary system of building.

Working on this idea, he, with his brother, commenced to manufacture houses under this system and found a ready market for them. Beginning with a small capital the Aladdin Company has grown to its present enormous capacity and is recognized as the largest home building concern in the world. Over fifty thousand Aladdin Homes have been erected in various parts of the United States, Canada, Great Britain, France, Mexico, and other parts of the world.

At the start of their work, the Sovereigns decided to make their leading business principle "Service." They decided that they would strive to please each and every customer and their big success is evidence that they have succeeded in the main. As proof of this is the fact that a large number of Aladdin Homes sold each year, are disposed of through the efforts of former customers of the company who have induced their friends to buy as they did.

The Aladdin Company sells directly from the mill to the customer and in this manner the sales cost is cut to the lowest possible point. They have no agents, no brokers, no middlemen, and their houses are shipped directly from the mills located in the various cities mentioned above to the persons who buy them.

Starting with a small capital and hence only a few different styles of house designs they have grown to that point where their catalog contains nearly a hundred different types of houses, large and small, and in addition to the houses they manufacture garages, barns and sum-

mer cottages. They do a large industrial business, that is selling complete cities to industrial concerns about the country who desire to erect them for their employees. These cities include schools and other public buildings that go to make up the modern town of today. This sort of manufacturing received a great impetus during the war.

Shortly after the commencement of the war the company was detailed to erect a cantonment at Fort Snelling, Minn., and in 26 working days, they put up barracks, heating plants, and a water system sufficient to care for nine thousand men. This is one of the quickest construction feats on record and speaks volumes for the efficiency of their system of building.

Nation 23% Underbuilt.

It is estimated by the Bureau of Census that the normal excess of families over dwellings in the United States at the present time is 23 per cent. In 1890 it was about 10.5 per cent and has been increasing ever since.

To cope with this increase the Aladdin Company has started what they call a National Homebuilding Service. They have divided the country into four sections or divisions, the northern division, the south central division, the southeastern division and western division. In each of these divisions they have selected a city, centrally located, with good shipping facilities, for all their houses must be shipped by freight to the customer, and near a supply of standing timber, and have there opened general offices and constructed mills.

In this way they aim to serve every part or section of the country in the most efficient manner. By locating on a railroad center shipping facilities are better and by being centrally located in the territory, freight rates have been brought to the minimum.

The company issues a handsome catalog of over one hundred pages which tells in full of the system of construction and the leading points of Aladdin Homes. It is a beautifully illustrated in colors. Many thousands of these catalogs are sent out each year and they act as the salesmen of the company.

In addition to the catalog the company issues a weekly magazine called Aladdin's Weekly, to its customers and prospective buyers, which contains useful news on building matters and conditions in general.

Reasons for Choosing Wilmington.

In choosing Wilmington as the site for the southeastern mills and offices, one of the best railroad centers in the division was chosen. It is centrally located and with shipping both by rail and by water possible it was felt that the best possible service could be given by the company.

The lumber supply adjacent to this mill is good. The pine forests of North Carolina are only a short distance away and these can be easily tapped.

The southeastern division of the company includes the states of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Virginia, Maryland

and Delaware. All the mail from these states will be handled at the Wilmington office and shipments of Aladdin Homes to all points in these states will be made from the mills at Wilmington.

One of the leading points in the Aladdin system of construction is to save as much waste as possible and thus reduce the cost. All the material for these houses is cut at the mill from which it is shipped. The necessary lengths of sheathing, siding, studding, etc., that is to be used in the different style houses are known before the lumber is cut at the sawmill and each board is cut the required length. By this system waste is practically eliminated.

Experts of the company have figured that at least 18 per cent of the lumber bought to construct a house under the old method of cutting it on the property where the house is to be built is wasted and give facts to prove the correctness of their statements. Under their method of construction and by the use of modern machinery in their mills they claim they have cut this item of waste to less than 2 per cent.

Figuring along these lines they also estimate a great saving in labor. Where the lumber is received all "cut-to-fit" and, as they say, all

ready to be nailed in place, they estimate that the labor cost is cut over 30 per cent.

Because they do business on a large scale they claim that the quality of lumber used in their houses and in fact everything that goes to make up an Aladdin Home is at least as good and many times better than can be secured elsewhere. Millions of feet of standing timber

are bought by this concern each year and because of the great volume of their business they are of the opinion that they can give a better product at a cheaper price. Today volume production is one of the big items that has cut the costs of many necessities and brought them to a reasonable limit. So the argument they give as to better products at a cheaper price is

most tenable.

So with their motto "He profits most who serves most" the Aladdin Company have forged their way ahead. And though they have already four separate and distinct mills in as many different cities and sections of the country, the end of their expansion is not yet in sight. People must have homes so their business must continue.

The Attractive Mill Village

is an important factor in securing labor.

THE tendency of the times is toward beauty—and it is universal. Formerly it was characteristic of the wealthy. Now it has found its way into the homes of all classes. The attractiveness of the home, its surroundings and the village as a whole, will play an important part in your labor problems of the future.

The interest of the mill demands *lasting qualities* in the construction of homes for its operatives.

Human nature demands *convenience* of arrangement.

Comfort is the inherent right of every human being.

Strictest *economy* at a time of high costs is highly essential in all construction.

All These—Beauty, Durability, Convenience, Comfort, Economy

are the principal features of

QUICKBILT BUNGALOWS

Snug, attractive, well-planned, artistic, roomy little bungalows especially designed for attractive, industrial villages.

Built after the practical, thoroughly-proven Patented Garner Locking System, by which all sleepers, joists, panels, plates, rafters, etc., lock securely into each other, forming a type of substantial home that cannot easily be damaged and which will neither give, bend, crack, pucker nor warp, even under the greatest strain. Especially designed for the homes of bosses or operatives. The doubly secure process of erection warrants comfort, even in extremes of hot or cold weather.

QUICKBILT Bungalows are the most economical homes possible. They are made in large quantities according to patented methods in a systematic manner by a plant which covers the entire operation from the forest to the finished house. As a result with every short cut to perfection and economy afforded the cost of manufacture is cut in half and all extra middle-men's profits and commissions are avoided. They are sold direct to you from the forest.

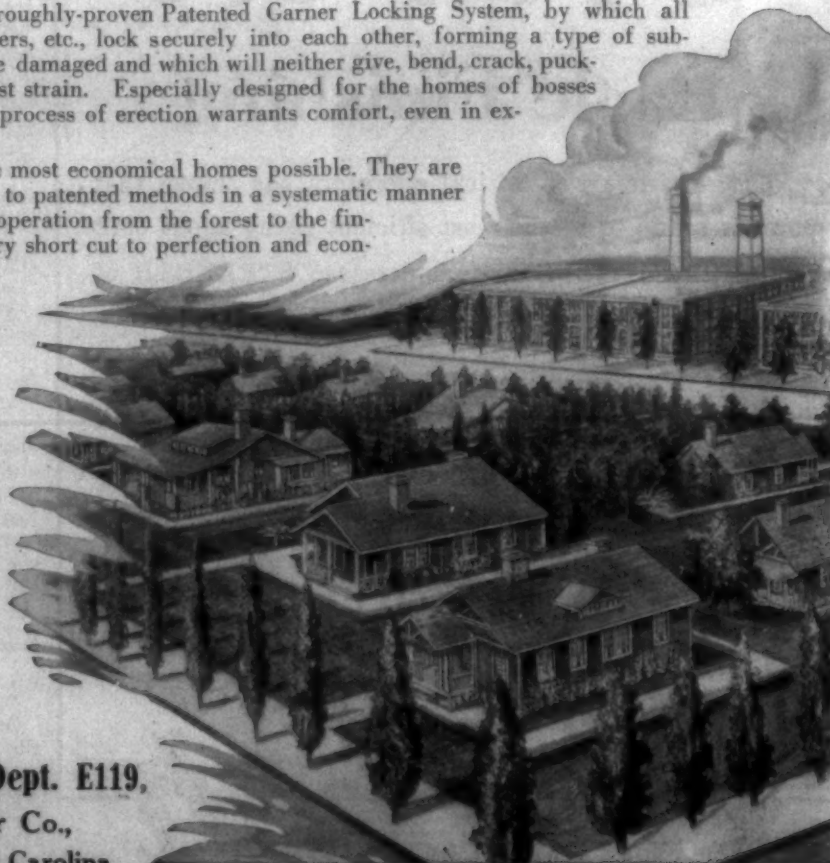
Arriving already built with nothing left but the erection, the labor usually necessary for construction is reduced to a minimum. There will be no piles of waste lumber left. Every waste in material, time, labor and money is avoided.

The Most Logical, Modern, Practical, Economical Method of Home Building.

For fuller explanation address

QUICKBILT Bungalow Dept. E119,

**A. C. Tuxbury Lumber Co.,
Charleston, . . . South Carolina.**



Chadwick Mill Men are given Banquet.

The superintendents and overseers of the Chadwick-Hoskins mill system were guests at the Mecklenburg hotel Saturday of General Superintendent H. H. Boyd of the Charlotte division of the system and Superintendent J. D. Buice of the Pineville unit of the system. The affair partook of the nature of a banquet and a get-together meeting. It has been an annual affair for several years.

About 34 persons were present. One of the features of the affair was the presentation of a traveling bag to H. H. Boyd. Lindsay Padgett made the presentation speech.

Monarch Mills Give Banquet.

Union, S. C.—The Monarch mills office force, mill superintendent and bosses together with the officers, head men and bosses of the Excelsior Knitting mills gathered at the banquet which the Monarch mills give annually. Plates were laid for 100 and all were there; the banquet was sumptuous and enjoyed by all present.

Superintendent McNeel acted as toastmaster and several speeches were made. Emsile Nicholson, general manager and treasurer of the mills, expressed his gratification at being present and his good will for those in authority and the operatives who were by their fidelity contributing to the splendid success of the enterprise. Dr. E. S. Reaves, pastor of the First Baptist church, was an honored guest and delivered an address in which he emphasized the necessity of applying the "Golden Rule" as a solution of all disagreements between labor and capital. This banquet has become an established custom with the mill management and is greatly productive of good fellowship.

POTATO CORN STARCH

Tapioca Flour Sago Flour
Dextrine and Gums
For SIZING and FINISHING
Oxalic Acid

STEIN, HALL & CO., Inc.

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Starch Eagle Finishing

The experience of critical operators has shown that popular brand to be the most efficient sizing agent both for additional **WEIGHT** and increased **STRENGTH** of warp. Penetration accomplishes these important results.

EAGLE FINISHING is specially manufactured to cover a wide range of fluidities to meet the needs of all classes of weaves.

EAGLE FINISHING penetrates.

Corn Products Refining Co.
NEW YORK

Southern Office: GREENVILLE, S. C.

Starch

More Greenville Mills Pay Dividends

Greenville, S. C.—Additional information as to dividends paid by cotton mills in this vicinity was obtained today from mill officials, as follows: Brogon Mill, at Anderson, is paying a 3 per cent quarterly dividend on \$660,000 capital; Chiquala Mill, at Honeypath pays a 5 per cent dividend on \$35,0800 common and 3 per cent on \$358,000 preferred stock.

Williamson Mill, at Williamston, pays a 5 per cent semi-annual dividend on \$300,000 common and in addition a special dividend of 5 per cent; also a 3½ per cent semi-annual dividend on \$200,000 preferred stock.

Townsend Mill, in Anderson county, will pay 18 per cent dividend on its invested capital. Laurens Cotton Mill, at Laurens, pays a 4 per cent semi-annual dividend on \$350,000.

Semi-annual dividends paid by some of the mills of Spartanburg county follow: Arcadia, 4 per cent on \$200,000 common and 3½ per cent on \$150,000 preferred; Arkwright, 4 per cent on \$250,000; Beaumont, 5 per cent on \$200,000 common and 3 per cent on \$200,000 preferred; Chesnee, 4 per cent on \$394,000; Clifton, 8 per cent on \$500,000; D. E. Converse, 9 per cent on \$500,000; W. S. Gray, 3½ per cent on \$60,000 preferred; Inman, 3½ per cent on \$150,000, and 21 per cent special on the same amount; Pacolet, 3½ per cent on \$1,525,000 preferred and 4 per cent on \$1,000,000 common.

Saxon, 5 per cent on \$350,000; Spartan, 4 per cent on \$1,000,000; Tucapau, 5 per cent on \$269,000, and a special dividend of 25 per cent; Woodruff, 10 per cent on \$525,000.

A number of the mills pay their dividends at other seasons of the year.

Chadwick-Hoskins to Enlarge.

Thirty-five acres of land has been acquired by Chadwick-Hoskins Mill at Pineville to take care of enlargement plans that are under way. It is expected that the output of the plant will be increased and that many new homes will be built to take care of the new workers added to the force.

Information also is to the effect that there will be general improvements on the property.

While the complete plans of the corporation have not been divulged one of the features of the proposed improvements is the construction of features that will make for ideal community life among the mill operatives. These features will include a club-house, recreational grounds, facilities for insuring health and contentment and education and otherwise bettering the social and physical surroundings of those associated with the mill.

Dunean People Express Thanks to Management.

Appreciation for the handsome Christmas bonus given them by the company was expressed by operatives of Dunean Mills in a statement to the mill operatives, signed by three hundred seventy-five employees of the mill.

The statement reads:

"To our president, Mr. H. J. Haynsworth, and Mr. R. E. Henry, treasurer and general manager:

"We, the people of Dunean Mills, wish to express to you our most sincere thanks and appreciation for the most valuable gift given us as a Christmas present.

"Now in behalf of the operatives of Dunean Mills we want to so unite our forces as to make not only the best year this mill has ever had, but we want to break all records and make for this mill a record that will surpass that of any mill in the South.

"We also pledge to you 100 per cent loyalty and allegiance, realizing that your interest is ours."

Armstrong Gives Annual Banquet.

Representatives of the Armstrong chain of mills in Gaston county and South Carolina, including officials, superintendents and overseers of the Clara, Dunn, Monarch, Armstrong, Seminole, Piedmont, Mutual, Victory and Winget Mills of Gastonia and Dallas, and the Wymojo and Lockmore Mills of Rock Hill and York, S. C., were the guests of Col. C. B. Armstrong Saturday night at an elegantly appointed banquet, served by Mr. A. A. Armstrong at the Armington Hotel. Precisely at 7 o'clock the guests were seated in the capacious dining room and served with the following menu:

Oranges, queen olives, sweet mixed pickles, chicken soup, baked turkey and cranberry sauce, fried oysters, mashed white potatoes, English peas, steamed rice, chicken salad with mayonnaise, hot rolls, brick ice cream and nabiscoes, coffee.

After all had partaken heartily of the many good things enumerated, cigars and cigarettes were passed and Col. Armstrong presided as toastmaster. Rev. G. R. Gillespie, assistant pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, who asked God's blessing upon the repast, extended greetings for the New Year and on behalf of the superintendent and overseers of the Mutual Mill, presented Mr. C. C. Armstrong with a handsome fountain pen, as a token of their love and appreciation.

Toasts were then responded to in three minute talks by Mr. J. R. McElwee, of the Wymojo; Mr. W. G. Gaston, of the Seminole; Mr. F. C. Woods, of the Lockmore; Mr. S. V. Smith, of the Seminole; Mr. C. A. Shaw, of the Wymojo; Mr. H. G. Winget, of the Victory; Mr. A. K. Winget, of the Gastonia office; Mr. Mac Jenkins, of the Victory and Winget; Mr. L. D. Gribble, of Dallas; Mr. W. Lee Smith, of the Mutual; Mr. N. B. Davis, of the Armstrong; Mr. W. S. Smith, of the Piedmont; Mr. W. B. Roddey, of the Gastonia office; Mr. W. E. Jackson, of the Kennedy farm; Mr. Harris of the Park farm; Mr. P. P. Huffstetter, of the Dunn Mill, and Mr. B. C. Davis, of the Mutual Mill.

Among many good things said by Col. Armstrong to his men, were, "Keep in good humor, watch your business, make better yarn and more yarn than your competitors and colleagues. Keep sober, keep seasonable hours, go to church as

regularly on Sunday as you do to work through the week, and when possible and as often as possible, to Sunday school. Mix and mingle with good people, you will find them at church. Remember that 90 per cent of the people are honest, don't be afraid to help others."

The growth of the organization

was evidenced by the increased attendance, 27 at the first banquet, 68 at the fourth, and every single one a home-grown product. Mr. W. F. Kincaid, who arrived on a late train from a business trip to southern Georgia, told of the vast differences in wages, working and living conditions of operatives, as prevailing

in Gastonia and the territory visited, showing that Gastonia mills paid their superintendents and mill hands more than double the wages in all departments, and that no interest whatever was manifested in the welfare and well being of the mill working classes in the places visited.

Mr. G. G. Willis, of the Citizens Bank, complimented the organization on the working forces for the last Red Cross drive in the mills. A rising vote of thanks to the hotel management was cheerfully given and the happy company disbanded at 11 p. m.

Besides those mentioned, Mr. Ralph Armstrong, of Rock Hill, S. C., Messrs. C. C. Armstrong, Raleigh Armstrong, W. L. Wetzell and R. W. Stowe, of Gastonia, represented the office forces.

Christmas at Norecott Mills.

Concord, N. C.—After the Christmas envelopes were distributed Superintendent Charles McDonald called all his workers together in the mill. Rev. D. F. Helms, the popular pastor of the West Concord Baptist Church, was called for and he arose and made a delightful talk to all assembled. He told of the spirit of co-operation and good will that pervades all the people. Then in a happy way he called for the superintendent and the overseers and presented to each one a lovely and valuable present, donated by the people to these men. Mr. R. Burris was called and presented with a nice watch. Mr. N. B. Benneck also was given a watch. Mr. M. H. Whitaker got a beautiful chain as did Mr. J. F. Blume.

Mr. Charles Billings was given a nice chain and fountain pen.

Mr. John C. Bawkins got a ring and pen, and Mr. Eli Furr was given a nice ring and pen.

Then Mr. Helms called for Mr. McDonald, the popular superintendent, and in beautiful words presented to him a very handsome silver service given by all the workers in the mill. Mr. McDonald responded by thanking them greatly and he highly appreciates the gift. Then every man, woman and child in the mill were given a nice bag of oranges, candy, raisins, nuts, etc. Some 225 packages were distributed.

There are some 210 people in this mill and all highly appreciate the kindness of the superintendent.

The Brown Mill also gave all packages as the Norecott did. The people presented to Superintendent Jacob Stirewalt a handsome and valuable gold watch and they gave to all the overseers chains, chairs and other tokens of regard. Messrs. George Hilton, J. M. Flowe, J. R. Flinn, Frank Williams, Dolph Rogers, Len Rogers, Charles and Alex. Defts, the overseers, were kindly remembered.

U. S. Leads the World in Cotton Industry.

Washington, Jan. 7.—More cotton yarn is manufactured and more raw cotton consumed in the United States than in any other country in the world, the Tariff Commission announced today in reporting results of a special investigation.

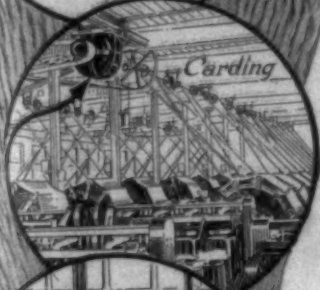
More than 99 per cent of cotton yarn required for domestic industry is produced in the United States, the report said, and imports of cotton yarn are mainly supplemental. Some changes in tariff duties were recommended by the commission.



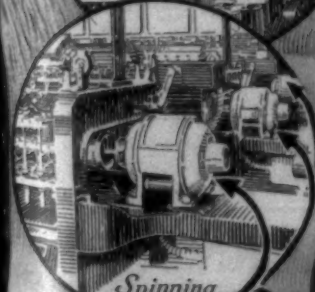
Arrows Show Electrical Equipment



Picking



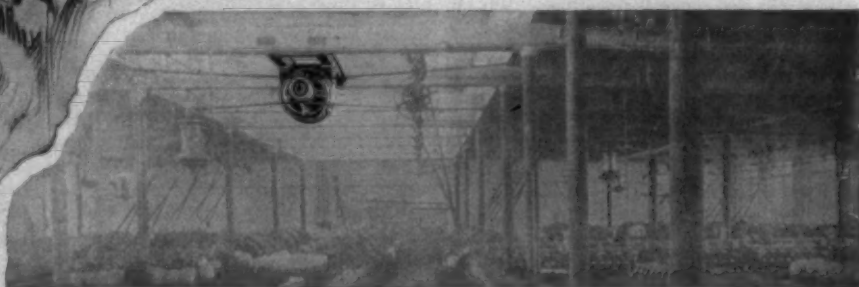
Carding



Spinning



Weaving



Card Room, Erlanger Cotton Mills, Lexington, N. C.

Electric Power Records Help in Carding

Not only does G-E Motor Drive provide ideal power conditions for obtaining most and best product at least power cost throughout a mill, but it gives the constant speed and great reliability demanded in the card room. Other valuable features of this drive help efficient mill management.

At the Erlanger Cotton Mills, Lexington, N. C., which are driven throughout by G-E Motor Drive, the power meters in the card room are of great assistance in checking the operation of the cards.

Any increase in friction or unnecessary delay in grinding rolls can be immediately discovered, corrected, and power consumption, as well as production, kept where it should be.

The results obtained from motor drive in this mill have been more than satisfactory and the upkeep has been slight.

Our engineer specialists will be pleased to co-operate in solving power problems.

Principal Office: Schenectady, N. Y.

Mill Power Dept., Boston, Mass.

GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY

NATIONAL GUM & MICA CO.

910-11 COMMERCIAL BANK BLDG.

MIKAH TALLOW

SWISS GUM

COMBINATION B



CHARLOTTE, N. C.

W. M. FAILOR, Manager

Factory and Works:

59th St. and 11 Avenue, New York City

Re-Incarnation of South Helped Along by the War.

(By New York Dry Goods Merchant.)

The "South" in the early eighties everywhere betokened poverty, but was beginning to turn the corner toward solid recuperation. Still 5-cent calicos and unsalable Northern goods of all kinds at reduced prices found their chief market there. Money was scarce, labor poorly paid, and the general standard of living even for the best classes of the white population much below that of the "North."

But the people had problems to solve. They had to commence at the very bottom to build up after the war. They were thrifty, of fine manners and hospitable. Sustained by a fortitude that resolved itself into a wholesome pride they addressed themselves to the task before them without complaint.

How well they have succeeded, the statistics of wealth give magnificent testimony. At this time it will

be found that the whole "South" has been transformed from a more or less indolent population into a seething mass of energetic and wide-awake human beings. Their principal cities have taken on the spirit and expansion that Northern enterprise has taught them.

The Northern man in his visits to the South was always impressed and in a way puzzled by the evidence of respect white men showed to each other. There seemed to be complete social equality among them. As he looked for the reason he found that the conditions there drew the white population together. They were a homogeneous people who had felt and suffered alike, and it was a natural and easy affiliation.

A white man, rich or poor, illiterate or educated, was entitled to respect and friendship; and no matter what the sociological cause was it was a beautiful thing to behold. The Northern man, brought up among white people of various races, had his race prejudices, and there was little faith in each other. There was

respect among those who were tried and not found wanting; among those only who had been put through the refiner's fire.

But this article is intended to deal briefly only with the progress that has been made in the manufacture of cotton into goods, for it is the growth of the cotton cloth industry throughout the South that has brought about to a large extent the superstructure of wealth that has reared itself all over that land. And the road traveled has been by no means smooth.

On the contrary, as a whole, it has had a most precarious existence, for the reason that the industry had to be built up through credit and with inexperienced help. But it made a steady gain on the average, and rose to a position of Southern enrichment, next to cotton itself.

In 1914, the first year of the war, the "South" received a blow and, as we look back now, we wonder how it survived the disaster. However, it did, but the holders of mill stocks lost hope and would have

sold at "any old price" if they could have found buyers. Alas! There were none.

In this life we are sometimes restrained from accomplishing our own ruin by our environment, and it was so with those who owned mill stocks. If they could have sold they would have been ruined in many instances.

A change soon came about and those same holders are now reveling in "wealth." Comparison of prices of Southern mill stocks in 1916 and 1919 show an increase of from 200 to 1,000 per cent.

These figures do not visualize the immense number of persons who have been reaping great profits through buying and selling under a steady advancing market.

Office boys, clerks, farmers, miners, trades people, mechanics, all these generally have turned their nest eggs into golden geese; while the capitalists and supposedly shrewd rich men have sat in amazement seeing their properties taken on new and undreamed values.

UNITED PRODUCTS

AMERICAN MADE



PROMPT SHIPMENT

SULPHUR NAVY BLUE
U. C. P.

The Best
Money-Value
Colors

SULPHUR BLACKS
JET OR BLUE SHADES

VELVETEEN

THE MOST EFFICIENT AND ECONOMICAL BOIL-OFF OR FINISH FOR RAW STOCK
OR WARPS

United Chemical Products Corporation

Importers, Exporters and Manufacturers

York & Colgate Sts., Jersey City, N. J.

INQUIRIES SOLICITED

Southern Representative, R. T. GRANT, Charlotte, N. C.

They have suddenly realized, however, that their earnings justify the advances in many instances, and that when this is not so clear perhaps the future earnings will make it so.

But a still brighter picture lies in the remarkable progress made in community work in the rehabilitation of mill villages. In some cases this rehabilitation has gone to the length of razing the entire village, laying out beautiful streets and parks and building on new spacious sites modern houses with every comfort.

Mill wages in the South have shown advances commensurate with the new standards of living, and those advances have been made more or less voluntarily by the corporation—that is, not all under threats or strikes. The strikes in and about Charlotte, N. C., and Columbus, Ga., were exceptions to the rule.

Today choice Southern mill stocks are selling on a basis of \$35 to \$50 per spindle, while Eastern mill stocks are selling on a basis of \$5 to \$15 per spindle.

The story of the industrial progress of the "South" is as full of romance as its earlier history, when the white man sat enthroned like the Pharaohs of Egypt; but unlike the days of the Pharaohs, there were no times of famines. On the contrary, there was superabundance. That condition is being repeated today under new forms in which all

are prospering, both white and colored.—Journal of Commerce.

Importance of Light.

Floyd Parsons, in the Saturday Evening Post, says, among other things:

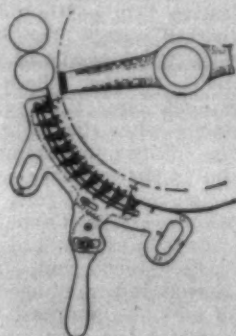
"Outside of food, water and air, light is perhaps the most important boon to mankind. For hundreds of years the human race has been wrestling with the problem of producing artificial light to banish the hours of darkness nature throws upon us. Not one person in ten realizes that the science of illumination is one of the rare arts of the present day and that industrial efficiency, health and happiness depend in great measure on our skill in the production and proper utilization of artificial light."

Young Man Wanted.

Want to get in touch with young men who know how to buy and sell cotton, lint, waste, etc., and who would like to get in the cotton business. Good opportunity for ambitious young man. Address Bank, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

WE SPECIALIZE

In Reminding A.C. and D.C. Apparatus
WINGFIELD & HUNDLEY
Box 844 Richmond, Va.



Less Waste — Cleaner Yarns

Atherton Adjustable Pin Grids

most manufacturers are adopting, knowing that they will pay for themselves in a short time in the saving of good stock, at high price of COTTON today.

Atherton Pin Grid Bar Company

L. D. ARMSTRONG, President
GREENVILLE, S. C. PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Fire Without Having A Cleaning Period On



For Use with Either Natural, Induced or Forced Draft
FOR DETAILED INFORMATION WRITE

THOMAS GRATE BAR COMPANY
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

THOSE STEEL ROLLS

ARE THEY GIVING YOU TROUBLE IN ANY WAY? THEN LET US OVERCOME THOSE TROUBLES.

We will re-neck, re-flute, stone, polish, hone, etc., and put in first-class condition.

We are now in position to Make Prompt Deliveries
Satisfaction Guaranteed.

SOUTHERN SPINDLE & FLYER CO., Inc. Charlotte, N. C.
Manufacturers, Overhauled and Repairers of
COTTON MILL MACHINERY

W. H. Monty, Pres. and Treas. W. H. Hutchins, V.-Pres and Sec'y

The Automatic Blower and Sweeper for Textile Mills

Manufactured by

H. E. CLARK
MFG. CO.

BOX 372

Atlanta, Georgia

Foundry and Machinists
High Grade Castings a Specialty



for the Sweeping
of the alleys and
under the frames
in the Spinning,
Spool and Twister
Rooms. It soon
pays for itself in the
saving of labor and
brooms.]



AMERICAN HIGH SPEED CHAIN



Seventeen years the business of American High Speed Chain has given to proving and improving steel chain belting for transmitting power. They are pioneers in the design and manufacture of this chain.

This long experience has established one important truth—That the mechanically simple construction which distinguishes American High Speed Chain most fully meets the requirements of all conditions of service.

We have also learned that neither belts nor gears should be used where it is possible to use chain drive. Are you ready to believe that? Is it worth anything to know it if it should happen to be true?

ABELL HOWE COMPANY

Chicago, Ill.
Branch Offices in Philadelphia, Pa., and
E. S. PLATER, Southern Rep., Greenville, S. C.

SLASHING COSTS SLASHED!

By Using

"AMALOL" and "LIBERTY GUM"
IN YOUR SIZE

These two "Amalie" brand Textile Products boast of numerous users amongst Souths Leading Cotton Mills.

YOU CAN BE SURE THAT

- 1—The tensile strength of the fibre will be increased 15 to 20 per cent.
- 2—Shedding and Mildew will be wholly eliminated.
- 3—Better and more uniform whites will be obtained.

Let us ship you a barrel of each on APPROVAL

L. SONNEBORN SONS, Inc.
262 Pearl Street, NEW YORK, U. S. A.

BRANCHES IN IMPORTANT CITIES

Manufacturers of the famous "Amalie" Lubricating Oils and Greases



One Branch of a Giant Industry

TEXTILES comprise fabric and color. The fabric is right when the color is right. They stand or fall together. This is why the dyestuff producer must consider his work as a factor in a larger industry.

The textile industry is a great industry. Its annual output is valued at more than one billion dollars. But it is singularly dependent upon the dyestuff producer. Fabric without color is unthinkable.

The National Aniline and Chemical Company, Inc., recognizes this relation to the textile consumer. It is here to serve the textile industry. It is dependent upon that industry for encouragement and for existence. If it does not serve that industry adequately it will have no reason for existence.

The production of dyestuffs is a share in the work of a giant industry.

National Aniline & Chemical Co.

INCORPORATED
21 Burling Slip, New York
Southern Office and Warehouse
236 West First Street
Charlotte, N. C.

Christmas at Ivey Mill.

Christmas at the Ivey Mill in 1919 will be long remembered in the history of the mill, for the many unusual and pleasant things being done during the Christmas season, and on account of the many presents given out on the occasion.

Heretofore the overseers always gave the superintendent a Christmas present, the general help not taking part, but on this occasion, when the mill hands found out that the overseers were going to proceed as usual to buy the superintendent a Christmas present, they at once became interested and asked that they might take a part in this work and help purchase the present, stating that Mr. J. L. Scruggs, the superintendent, had done too much for the employees as well as the overseers, that the hands as well as the overseers should have a part in buying the present and presenting it. Consequently, the entire mill force as a unit, proceeded and bought a large parlor electric lamp and also a gold scarf pin, and at 9 a. m. when the mill stopped for Christmas, all the overseers and hands assembled at the superintendent's office and gave him the presents above named and stating through the speaker, Mr. T. J. Leonard, that the entire assembly were standing to him as Napoleon's old guards did, first, last and all the time, and for no one else, also giving him some reasons why he stood so high in the estimation of all his help. These were, that he always had a pleasant smile and a kind word for every one of his employees, and that he used at all times, every means in his power to have the work run well and has had the mill, repainted inside and has everything kept clean and in fine sanitary condition in all the departments of the mill and also over the entire mill village, and that had all the village homes lighted with electric lights and painted the homes inside, which is first class in every respect, and also stated that under his good management and through his kindness the employees have an ideal mill and village and also an ideal superintendent. Mr. Scruggs, then in a few courteous remarks returned his thanks, to all his employees for the nice presents he had received, and told them how much he appreciated their loyalty and faithfulness to him. Then Mr. Scruggs, stepped inside his office and proceeded by his actions that he meant just what he said by presenting each employee a bag well filled with oranges, nuts, candies, raisins, etc., which were enjoyed immensely. Other presents delivered at the Ivey mill for Christmas, were Squire G. T. Barger, overseer of spinning and carding, received from his hands a fine office chair and a dress shirt. To Mr. J. M. Freeman, overseer of weaving, from his help, a gold ring and silk handkerchief. To Mr. E. W. Cody, M. M. also received a nice present from his co-workers. Mr. T. J. Leonard, Cloth room overseer, received a pair of gold, link cuff buttons. Mr. Chas. Jones, second hand in spinning, received a pair of shoes from his help. Mr.

Dewey Cordell, section hand in spinning, was presented a nice rocking chair. Mr. D. B. Bolick, second hand in weaving received a gold ring, from the weavers, and Mr. O. G. Jenkins, received a gold tie clasp from the weavers on his section in the weave room.

On Christmas Eve, Mr. J. L. Scruggs, invited all the overseers of the mill to take supper with him, and it is needless to say that we were all present to wit: Mr. G. T. Barger, J. M. Freeman, E. W. Cody and T. J. Leonard. All assembled at the home of the superintendent and were cordially received and welcomed by Mr. and Mrs. Scruggs and were soon invited to the dining room where the table was loaded down with everything good to eat, such as oysters, turkey, pork, sausage, cakes, pies and too many other things to enumerate.

Christmas at the Henrietta Mills, Henrietta-Caroleen.

The mills closed Wednesday, the day before Christmas, and gave the employees the remainder of the week holiday with full pay and to each of them a very generous present in cash.

On Tuesday and Thursday nights the community trees were given out-of-doors. The trees were beautifully decorated with tinsels, balls, bells, wreaths and jets of electric lights. Over the trees were suspended a large star, formed of colored electric lights, suggesting the angelic message, "On earth, peace, good will toward men." The Henrietta-Caroleen band rendered several selections. Three Christmas carols were sung by the school children under the direction of Prof. Blanton. Santa Claus impartially distributed the presents, overlooking no one. To the old, the sick, the widowed, the financially distressed, boxes of fruit and appropriate gifts were sent. This Christmas season is pronounced by all to be the best and happiest that Caroleen-Henrietta has ever known.

On Friday and Saturday evenings the overseers entertained their men with a banquet. The dining halls were decorated with holly, bells and wreaths. A miniature Christmas tree graced each table, whereon was spread a most delicious repast heartily enjoyed by all the participants. There were many happy responses to the toast of the evening, expressing high appreciation of their hosts and evidencing the good fellowship which exists between these officers and their men. Music was furnished by the Henrietta-Caroleen bands. This delightful evening closed with the song, "Blest be the tie that binds," all present taking part.

The Mothers' Club gave on the 18th of December a Christmas bazaar, most of the articles having been made by the mothers and sewing classes. Quite a nice little sum was realized from the sale. Miss Sarah Hughes was awarded a beautiful doll, having been voted the most popular little girl present.

It is but just to say that the Mothers' Club is becoming a force for good in community life, quite

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apart from their club work. They have taken charge of the orphans of the village, ministering to their wants and keeping them in school, and zealously active in looking after the sick and aged.

Cotton Men Plan for Stable Foreign Trade.

Dallas, Tex.—At a recent conference held here of business men, bankers, cotton exporters and farmers, measures believed to offer relief for the present foreign exchange situation were taken. It is thought that as a result of these steps, further financial difficulties attendant to foreign trade will be eliminated, and existing conditions prevented in the future.

The conference was attended by 60 prominent men of the Eleventh Federal Reserve District, and representatives of every class of business relating to the cotton industry, from grower to spinner, were present. Resolutions were passed urging an early and definite settlement, by Congress, of the peace question.

Among the various steps taken to aid the present situation will be the organization of an export financing corporation under Federal laws, together with acceptance corporations to handle this form of commercial paper. Committees to proceed with the work, were appointed. It is possible that these corporations will be formed under the Edge bill authorization.

The Export Financing Company will be able to buy and sell foreign securities, and also to accept these securities as collateral in connection with credits established in export transactions. Acceptance corporations will aid in the financing of cotton exporters by accepting time bills secured by bills of lading or warehouse receipts. Thus he will establish a dependable channel through which the exporter can finance himself without causing a depression on foreign exchange rates by a flooding of the market with foreign bills of exchange.

"It is hoped," declared L. P. Talley, deputy governor, cashier and acting governor of the Dallas Federal Reserve Bank, "that these organizations will materially aid in the bringing about of more stable conditions, not merely of foreign trade, but also of the commercial situation affecting all industries related to the cotton business. A permanent, strong financial position may be the result of our plan, and the cotton industry will, materially, be the gainer."

Another feature of the conference was a recommendation to organize a holding company where foreign countries may deposit securities and thereby mobilize credit for commodity purchases on long time advances. This company will be so organized that it will be able to guarantee acceptances drawn against export shipments. These recommendations were drawn and presented by M. H. Wolf, of Dallas, and signed by Mr. Wolf, D. E. Lydsay, Ft. Worth, president of the Farmers' Union; Charles L. Sanger, and J. Dabney Day, both of Dallas. Endorsement of the export finan-

cing corporation proposed, and also the subsidiary acceptance corporations was given by: J. S. Wannamaker, of St. Matthews, S. C., president of the American Cotton Association, and also by J. A. Thompson, vice president of that body.

The officers elected for the conference were: Lynn P. Talley, permanent chairman; T. J. Caldwell, permanent secretary. Mr. Caldwell is vice president of the Ft. Worth National Bank.

"We know that European countries have sound securities in large amounts," stated Mr. Wolfe, in explaining his recommendation for the holding company planned, "and while no individual can accept them, a holding corporation such as we plan will be in a position to accept these securities, and thus enable foreign countries to purchase our products on a longer time. This will meet the question of how to stabilize foreign exchange."

Co-operation of all classes of business is asked in a special effort to obtain needed results in marketing and production of cotton. Other speakers at the conference were: Judge W. F. Ramsey, Federal Reserve Agent for the Eleventh District; W. B. Yearly, of Austin; Charles L. Tarver, president of the Dallas Cotton Exchange; W. Y. Carver, of Farmersville; S. W. King, of Dallas; Mr. Wolfe, Mr. Caldwell, and Mr. Wannamaker.

Dinner for Highland Cotton Mill Overseers.

Saturday night, December 20th, 1919, J. W. Kanier, superintendent of the Highland Cotton Mills, High Point, N. C., and O. L. Wagstaff, superintendent of the Amazon Cotton Mills, Thomasville, N. C., with their overseers, second hands, section men and office force motored over to Greensboro, N. C., where they enjoyed a large banquet nicely prepared and served at the Hennessee Cafe. Thirty-six were present to enjoy the occasion.

Mr. James Barnes, yard foreman of the Highland Cotton Mills, was selected as toastmaster and made several interesting talks. After the supper all attended a show, which added very much to the evening's pleasure.

Huge Cotton Mill Deal Concluded in England.

The sale of the cotton spinning and weaving sheds of James Burton & Sons, at Atherton and Tyldesley, the Brunswick Mills, Mossley, the Trencherfield Mills, Wigan, Providence Mills, Hyde, and the Falcon Mills, Bolton, has just been concluded by Alexander Young, of the Northern Spinners, Wigan, and Butts Mill, Leigh, and W. H. Heywood, of Huddersfield. The number of people employed at these mills is nearly 3,000, and the sale involves a sum of more than \$10,000,000.

As the teacher had said a whim was a notion (an ocean), Mary wrote, "The ships were sailing on the whim."

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THURSDAY, JANUARY 8, 1920

Production Shows Decrease.

The report of the Bureau of Census upon the quantity of cotton goods manufactured in the United States during November, 1919, brings out the fact that with an increase of something like 5 per cent in machinery in operation, and an even larger increase in the number of persons employed, the consumption of raw cotton was 16 per cent less than in November, 1916. This condition is brought about mainly by the shortening hours. And with the decrease in production, there has been an increase in wages paid by the mills.

The cut in working hours is nothing more or less than a practical elimination of so many spindles from the mills, the spindles being eliminated in direct proportion to the reduction in working hours.

Commenting on this fact, the National City Bank of New York, in a review of business conditions says:

"Cotton cloth is an article of common use. The percentage of the production which is consumed by rich people is insignificant. The working people of the world, of the same type as the employees of cotton mills, are the great consumers of cotton goods. The curtailment of production is more serious than the increase of cost involved in higher wages, because there are not enough goods to go around, and a competition of consumers. The most helpless

tion is created which carries prices beyond the reach of the poorer class people suffer the results. As a measure of relief to the working people of the world, the cotton mills ought to be running at least as many hours as they did before the war."

It all comes back to the question of production. Not only is this true of cotton manufacturing, but of every other line of endeavor as well. There seems little chance now that there will ever be a return to the longer working hours of the previous years. If there is any change at all, it will be toward even shorter hours, for that is the continual aim of organized labor. Until the latter can see that they are constantly running in a circle, and forcing the whole country to join in the chase, there will be no increase in production. The mills are constantly increasing their equipment, but this is more than offset by the shorter working week.

Mill Boys in the Army.

Many generous contributions are being made by the mills in South Carolina for the fund of \$400,000, which is being raised to erect a suitable memorial for the men lost in the war. The record that was made by the young men who went into the army from the cotton mills in South Carolina, and the other states also, is one of which any community may well be proud and

their memory should be perpetuated.

Speaking of the army service of the mill boys from South Carolina, Commissioner Harris of the state department of agriculture says:

"In South Carolina 307,350 men were examined for the draft. Of this number 239,000 were found fit for military service, a percentage of 77.8. I am told that in the early days of the war some were rejected because of the literacy test, rather than for physical reasons. The average for the United States was 78.6 per cent or 0.8 per cent above South Carolina's average. The highest in the United States was in Wyoming, where the physically fit averaged 87.2. Therefore, in man power resources South Carolina ranks high among the states.

"It might surprise detractors of the south, especially those who frequently refer with great asperity to the domestic conditions in our mill towns, to tell them that some of the best fighting men of America went from the cotton mills of South Carolina. They were boys who had grown up in the mill work. Far from being undernourished, undersized, or 'under' anything else, they were excellent soldiers and served faithfully and courageously on the Mexican border and in France.

"Among the mill towns that sent National Guard units into the service are Pelzer, Williamston, Anderson, Olympia, Brookland, and the units from Fort Mill, Rock Hill, Union, Spartanburg and Greenville had a large percentage of mill boys.

"That they discharged their duty fully and honorably, is proved by the fact that the First South Carolina regiment, more than 50 per cent mill boys, did the heavy preparatory work which resulted immediately in the breaking of the Hindenburg line, at Bellicourt and the freeing of Belgium from the murderous grasp of the invader. That they discharged their duty well is shown by the fact that in Flanders there are white crosses over graves where cotton mill boys, heroes all, are asleep. There were some mill boys who came home to get the most prized decoration of the whole war—the congressional medal of honor, in addition to numerous citations from American and British officers and crosses from the French government.

"Then there were mill boys drafted into the Eighty-first division and into numerous other units that went away. They made good soldiers, all of them, and the service flags of the mill towns at home had many stars, occasionally one of gold, but never a star that was not bright in honor and courage."

The remarks by Commissioner Harris need no comment. Nor will they occasion any surprise to those who are familiar with the type of young men employed by the Southern mills. When South Carolina erects its proposed \$400,000 memorial building, we hope to see some special tribute paid to those young men who forsook the hum of the spindle for the roar of the guns.

William Firth.

William Firth, prominently identified with the textile industry for over 30 years as a machinery importer and manufacturer, died Saturday night at his home, The Grange, Chestnut Hill, Mass., in his 63rd year after a brief illness. He was born in England, and as a young man acquired a practical knowledge of cotton manufacturing and general textile machinery. In the early eighties he came to Boston and established a general importing and manufacturing business of textile machinery and accessories, and built up a large and substantial business in the United States and Canada, which will be continued under the name of William Firth, Inc. His business affiliation established for him an intimate acquaintanceship among cotton manufacturers and in many instances close friendships. Owing to his practical knowledge he was a recognized authority on cotton manufacturing and his advice was much sought. He was a member of the leading trade associations including the American Cotton Manufacturers Association and the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, his membership in the latter dating from 1888. In 1901 he established at the New Bedford Textile School what is known as the "National Association Scholarship"; this fund became available in 1911 and establishes a permanent annual scholarship. It is typical of Mr. Firth's numerous benefactions in that it is not linked with the name of the donor. Throughout the late war he, in co-operation with his wife and daughter, Mrs. Richard Haworth, Manchester, England, were indefatigable in collecting clothing and money for the Belgian refugees and other war sufferers, and in supporting the Stars and Stripes Club, which was established in Manchester, Eng., for American soldiers and sailors by Mrs. Haworth. Practically all of his time and energy, and a large part of his income were devoted to this work during the war, and there is little doubt but these extraordinary efforts so sapped his vital energy that they were a contributory cause of his death. In addition to the organizations mentioned he was a member of the Country Club, Brookline, Mass., the Boston Athletic Association, the Algonquin and Exchange Clubs, the Boston Chamber of Commerce, the British Charitable Society, the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company and the Constitutional Club of Manchester, England. He was a Mason of long standing, having affiliated originally in the English lodge of which the late King Edward was a member, the King having given him the title of Past Provincial Grand Senior Warden of the Grand Lodge of Cheshire, while in this country he was a member of Dalhousie Lodge, Newtonville, and De Molay Commandery and Massachusetts Consistory 32d Knight Templar. He is survived by his widow, his daughter, Mrs. Haworth, and a grandson. The funeral services were held Tuesday afternoon in the First Unitarian Church, Chestnut Hill, and were largely attended by his friends.

Personal News

P. J. Sprayberry from Lanett, Ala., is now overseer of carding at Elk Cotton Mills, Dalton, Ga.

A. J. Moore has resigned as overseer of weaving at Nokomis Cotton Mills, Lexington, N. C., to engage in farming.

J. O. Edwards from Pell City, Alabama, took charge of the carding for the Lancaster (S. C.) Manufacturing Company on January 1st.

E. C. Winston has been promoted from overseer of No. 2 spinning to overseer of carding at Roanoke Mills No. 1, Roanoke Rapids, N. C.

G. W. Chaney from Winston-Salem, N. C., has accepted position as overseer of weaving, slashing and warping at Nokomis Cotton Mills, Lexington, N. C.

I. R. Covington, superintendent of the Florence Mills, Forest City, N. C., who underwent an operation for appendicitis some time ago, is now improving rapidly.

W. L. Goodwin has resigned his position as superintendent of the Acworth Hosiery Mills, Acworth, Ga., to accept a similar one with the Pryor Hosiery Mills, Jasper, Tenn.

John F. Porter, who has been connected with the American Moistening Company in different capacities for 26 years, has resigned and accepted position with the Parks-Cramer Humidifier Company of Charlotte, N. C., and Fitchburg, Mass.

J. Merrimon Williams for a long time representative of the Southern Textile Bulletin and more recently connected with the Terrell Machine Company has accepted position with A. B. Carter of Greenville, S. C., as traveling representative and will cover Virginia, North and South Carolina.

New Superintendent for New Victory Mill.

H. C. Winget, former superintendent of the Dunn Mill, in South

Gastonia, assumed charge of the Victory Mill January 1, and is already busy getting the machinery properly installed for the early beginning of operation. He reports that steam will soon be finding its way through the cold pipes and within a few days machinery will be in place.

Textile Assistants Needed by the Government.

The Tariff Commission is enlarging its Textile Division and requires two additional men. One vacancy is for a specialist in knitting of all kinds, and another for a man experienced in carpet manufacture. The work to be done requires not only technical knowledge but ability to write. Preference will be given to textile school graduates who have had practical experience. The initial salary will be about \$2,500. It is probable that the commission may also require another assistant in cotton manufacturing if they can find one who is familiar with fancy weaving and is a good analyst. Application, giving full information as to qualifications, should be made to the Secretary of the United States Tariff Commission, 1322 New York Avenue, Washington, D. C.

Safety First Supply Company Opens Southern Office.

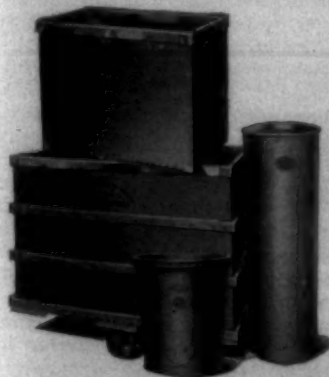
The Safety First Supply Company of Pittsburgh, Pa., has recently placed their account for the South with Mr. E. S. Player, manufacturers' agent, Masonic Temple, Greenville, S. C. The Safety First Supply Company is one of the largest firms in the country dealing exclusively in products pertaining to safety and welfare. Their line includes "First Aid"—"Porcelain Enamel safety and warning signs"—"Bulletin boards and complete play ground and outdoor athletic equipment." They are also the largest manufacturers of diamond expanded metal safe guards for machinery and the distribution of equipment for safety-welfare and prevention of accidents. The necessity of these articles is becoming

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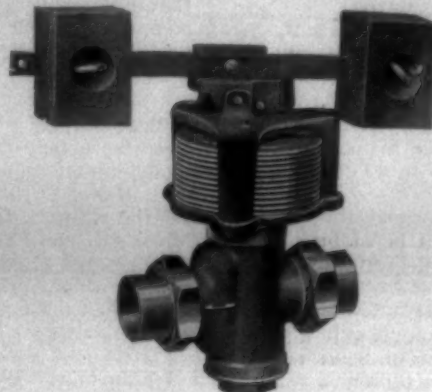
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MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Wallerville, Miss.—J. O. Caldwell may establish cotton-rope mill here.

Birmingham, Ala.—The Buster Brown Hosiery Mills No. 9 will build an addition.

Gastonia, N. C.—Col. C. B. Armstrong and A. K. Winget will build a 12,000 spindle yarn mill.

Carthage, N. C.—Carthage Hosiery Mills, S. J. Hooks, manager, will add a dyeing and finishing department.

Badin, N. C.—The Lillian Knitting Mills Company, Albemarle, N. C., will build a branch hosiery mill here.

Princeton, Ky.—The Princeton Hosiery Mills Company has increased its capitalization from \$30,000 to \$100,000.

Louisville, Ky.—The Puritan Cordage Mills will erect an additional plant costing \$125,000; and covering 45,000 feet.

Rock Mills, Ala.—The Wehadkee Yarn Mills will construct a plant addition. The contract for this work has been let.

Chesapeake, Md.—John Midwell, care Beverly Textile Mills, Beverly, N. J., will construct a two-story 32x80 foot textile mill.

High Point, N. C.—The Cloverdale Cotton Mills have been incorporated with a capital stock of \$125,000, by H. F. Hunsucker and others.

Danville, Va.—The Riverside and Dan River Cotton Mills paid a three per cent semi-annual dividend on their six million dollars of preferred stock on January 1st.

Norfolk, Va.—The Virginia Hosiery Mills has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000. Arthur Booths is president and Meyer Silverman is secretary.

Belmont, N. C.—The Sterling Cotton Mills have let contract to Kaustine Company of Buffalo, N. Y., and Charlotte, N. C., to equip mill and village complete with Hydro-Kaustine septic tanks.

Kansas City, Mo.—Goodenow-Brookfield Knitting Company, J. Frank Goodenow, president, 418 Archibald street, will build a two-story and basement 56x250 ft. factory, of brick and terra cotta. The contract for the construction of the factory has been awarded.

Bessemer City, N. C.—The American Cotton Mills have been organized here, as noted. The officers are Frank Goldberg, president; Abe Kopolow, secretary-treasurer, both of Columbia, S. C.; A. A. McLean of Bessemer City, manager. Contract for the construction of the plant has been let.

Goldville, S. C.—The Banna Mills have been organized here with a capital stock of \$500,000. The officers of the company are: S. H. McGhee, president, Greenwood, S. C.; I. M. Mauldin, secretary-treasurer, Columbia, S. C. This is a holding company, which owns the capital stock of the Banna Manufacturing Company.

Piedmont, S. C.—The Piedmont Manufacturing Company will remodel and extend the power plant of mill No. 3; the drive of the mill will be changed from mechanical to electrical, and additional water-wheels and generators will be installed. The equipment for this addition has been purchased, and the contract let.

Greensboro, N. C.—The Pomona Mills will construct 3-story 80x132-ft. mill extension for a warp dressing room, with beaming, warping,

slashing, dyeing and finishing. There will also be an addition of 148 automatic box looms. They will change from fancy gray goods to fancy colored goods. The machinery for this addition has been purchased, and the contract for the construction work let.

Rock Hill, S. C.—The Blue Buckle Cotton Mills, which recently purchased the Manchester Cotton Mills, will enlarge the plant and install new machinery for the manufacture of blue denim. The main building will be enlarged, a 1,000-loom weave room erected and a dyehouse and machinery. One hundred new cottages will be built. Gallivan Building Company is contractor, and J. E. Sirrine, architect-engineer, both of Greenville, S. C.

New Cotton Mill at Taylorsville, N. C.
The North State Cotton Mill, Tay-

lorsville, N. C., has been incorporated to manufacture cotton cloth with an authorized capital stock of \$500,000, with \$100,000 paid in by James Watts and others of Taylorsville.

Tipton Mills Sold.

Covington, Tenn.—The Tipton Cotton Mills here have been sold to the L. B. Channel Chemical Company of Chicago for a consideration of approximately \$250,000. This big plant was established in 1899 as a branch of the Tupelo (Miss.) Cotton Mills at a cost of about \$100,000.

A. G. Coman is superintendent. The plant has been successfully operated and will be continued. Frank Flournoy of Memphis is interested in the deal. Yarns and cheviots have been the output. The new concern will continue to make yarns.

Winona Cotton Mills Sold to Chicago Men.

Winona, Miss.—The Winona Cotton Mill, one of the oldest and most successful mills in the State, was sold to the Reliance Manufacturing Company, of Chicago, Ill.

The consideration involved over \$150,000. The enterprise will be under the management of Mr. Sanders, of Kosciusko, who is directing three other cotton mills in the State.

Mississippi Cotton Mills Sold.

Hazelhurst, Miss.—The Mississippi Mills, at Wesson, the oldest and one of the largest cotton mills in the South, was sold to a group of Copiah county business men, who will immediately demolish the buildings and sell the brick, lumber and other material.

This property was originally erected by Colonel Wesson in 1870. It was first a small cotton mill. A few years later it was sold to John P. Richardson and additional buildings, value at probably a million dollars, were constructed. For years it flourished, and its product was favorably known all over the country.

The buildings were erected at a time when Wesson was in a pine forest, brick were cheap and all material was used with a lavish hand. After Mr. Richardson's death the property was not so successful and changed hands several times. In about 1905 an effort was made to organize a union among the operatives, and after some trouble on account of a strike, the mill was closed. A few years later it went into the possession of S. Odenheimer and some associates of New Orleans.

After the war broke out the machinery and equipment of the buildings were sold. It is now estimated that there are about 6,000,000 brick, nearly 3,000,000 feet of heart pine lumber, a thousand sash, several hundred squares of slate roofing and various other valuable material which will be salvaged from the property. After the buildings have

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been razed the property will probably be built in residences.

Annual Banquet at Hylton Hall.

Danville, Va.—Superintendents of the Riverside and Dan River Cotton Mills and their guests, members of the senate, house of representatives and officials, held their annual banquet in the spacious dining-room at Hylton Hall Wednesday night, January 1st.

Covers were spread for 325 guests and the Hylton Hall ladies had amply provided all the good things in decoration and eats for the occasion.

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"Close? Why, he wouldn't even spend a vacation."

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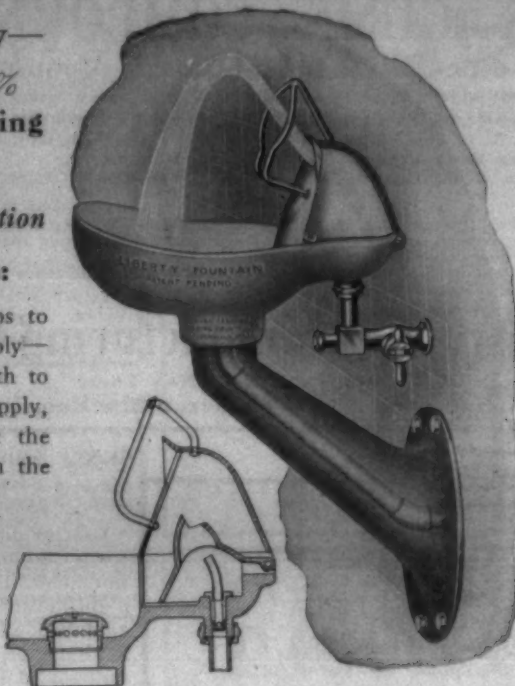
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**Direct Selling is Urged on Textile
Export Concerns.**

One evidence of the increased activity among exporters of textiles and wearing apparel, and among manufacturers of this class of merchandise who are seeking to obtain a share of foreign trade is in the number of inquiries addressed to the bureaus and agencies that are engaged in foreign trade work. In one week the service department of a large foreign trade organization in this city received more than 50 inquiries from manufacturers who, while having never done any export business, are planning to branch out into this field during the new year. This desire for information supports the statement made in this column several weeks ago that the textile and apparel industries of the country will do a larger volume of foreign trade in 1920 than in any previous year.

One of the first questions asked, business through an export commission which was asked yesterday by the representative of a large dress manufacturing house in this city, is, "How shall we go about this export

business? Shall we do business through export commission and forwarding houses, or shall we create our own export organizations?"

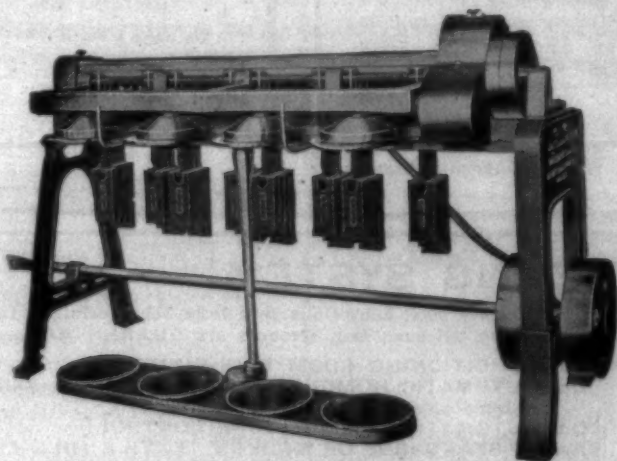
To the small firm with limited resources, the formation of an export department presents a difficult and expensive move. The advice is given to these concerns to get in touch with the many foreign merchants who are continually visiting this country for the purpose of establishing connections of this nature. Care must be exercised however to ascertain the reliability of the merchant seeking foreign representation.

The best advice and that given to every firm which is not handicapped by limited resources, is to create its own export organization. While this is the most expensive method in the beginning, it is the most satisfactory in the long run.

The dress manufacturer above referred to was contemplating doing business through an export commission house. The assistant secretary of the foreign trade organization from which he sought advice, outlined in detail the disadvantages

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from this, chiefly the fact that the manufacturing house in this country would lose its identity with the foreign buyer and the commission house would be at liberty at any time to give the business handled by this house to another manufacturer. The manufacturer was told to engage a thoroughly competent export manager and to get in direct touch with the foreign buyer the many avenues now provided by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce the foreign trade organizations and bureaus of the large banks.

Direct selling therefore, the same as in domestic business, is advocated to those textile and apparel houses which, at the end of 1920, hope to see real results as a consequence of their efforts to invade foreign markets during the next 12 months.

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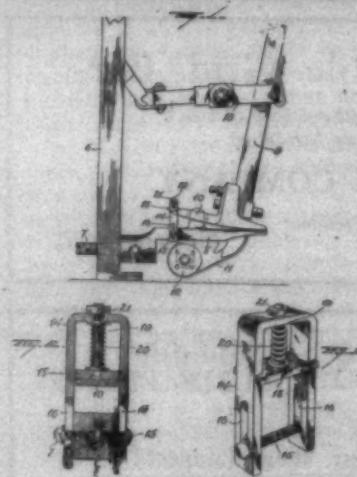
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Check for Picker-Sticks of Looms.

Joseph Hirschmann, Charleston, S. C., has invented certain new and useful improvements in checks for the picker-sticks of looms. The following is a description of the invention. One-half of the patent has been assigned to Charles R. Allen, of Charleston, S. C.

This invention relates to improvements in checks for the picker sticks of looms, the object being to provide a simple and inexpensive device for checking the movement of the picker stick due to the impact of an incoming shuttle upon the picker.

When the shuttle strikes the picker the picker stick is thrown outward and such movement is assisted usually by a strap secured to the lower end of the picker stick and wound around a spring barrel. Such outward movement must be checked, but the checking medium



must be such that it will not impede the movement of the picker stick in the opposite direction. My invention meets these requirements and can be applied to any of the looms having a rocker resting and rocking upon a shoe on the end of the rock shaft.

In the accompanying drawings; Figure 1 is a view in side elevation of a portion of a loom embodying my invention; Fig. 2 is a view in section through the rocker, shoe and checking device, and Fig. 3 is a view in perspective of the yoke detached.

6 is a portion of a loom frame in which is mounted the rock shaft 7 carrying a rocker shoe 8, and 9 is the picker stick having the rocker 10 secured to the lower end thereof in any well known manner. In many of the looms in use the lower end of the picker stick is secured to one end of a strap 11, the opposite end of which is wound on a spring drum 12 journaled in bearings carried at the underside of the shoe 8, which operates to swing the picker stick outwardly, and the latter is moved inwardly, or in a direction to throw the shuttle across the lay, by the lug-strap 13 connecting the stick with the pick-omtion. The parts above referred to are used in looms employing a picker stick with a rocker foot, consequently may be of any of the well known constructions.

The invention comprises an in-

verted U-shape metal frame or yoke 14, the free ends of which embrace the sides of the shoe 8 and straddle the inner free end of the rocker 10, and are secured to the former by a bolt 15 passing through elongated slots 16 in the side members of the yoke 14 and through a hole in the shoe, the bolt being secured by a nut 17, which when tightened on the bolt, operates to clamp the frame solidly to the shoe. By loosening up the nut the yoke can be adjusted up or down as may be necessary and then secured by screwing the nut home.

Located within the yoke 14 and slotted at its ends to embrace the side members of the latter, is the follower 18 to which the stem 19 is secured. This stem passes through a hole in the closed upper end of the yoke, and is embraced between the top of the yoke and the follower 18 by the spring 20 which operates to yieldingly hold the follower in the lowermost position. The upper end of the stem 19 is threaded for the attachment of the nut 21.

As above explained the yoke is adjustably secured to the shoe and embraces the rocker foot, the latter resting below the follower 18 and in a position to engage the same at each rocking movement of the picker stick 9. The spring 20 is not sufficiently strong to overcome the pull of the strap 11, by which the picker stick is thrown outwardly, but it is designed to absorb and check the movement at the end of its outward throw, without in the least interfering with the effective movements of the picker stick. It is simple in construction, is of few parts; can be readily applied to any rocker and be so adjusted to bring the picker stick to a stop without any lost motion or vibration.

It is evident that many slight changes might be resorted to in the relative arrangement of parts shown and described without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention.

Mr. Hirschmann claims:

1. The combination of a shoe, a rocker thereon, a picker stick carried by the rocker, an inverted U-shaped yoke fixed with relation to the rocker and a yielding follower the shoe and embracing the free end of the rocker, and forming a check for the rocker.

2. The combination of a shoe, a rocker thereon, a picker stick carried by the rocker, an inverted U-shaped yoke adjustably secured to the shoe and embracing the free end of the rocker, a movable follower carried by the yoke and above the free end of the rocker, and a spring backing for the follower.

3. The combination of a shoe, a rocker thereon, a picker stick carried by the rocker, an inverted U-shaped yoke adjustably secured to the shoe and straddling the free end of the rocker, a movable follower in the yoke, a threaded stem on the follower, the end of the stem passing through the closed end of the yoke, a spring embracing the stem between the follower and closed end of the yoke and an adjusting nut on the free end of the stem.

Cotton Yarn and the Tariff.

The report on "Cotton Yarn: Import and Export Trade in Relation to the Tariff," just issued by the United States Tariff Commission, contains much data of practical interest to users as well as spinners of cotton yarn. This is an intensive study of the position occupied in our domestic industry by foreign cotton yarns and is the first scientific analysis attempted of the import trade in any special branch of industry. The gist of the facts established is that imports of cotton yarn, which amount to less than one-half of 1 per cent of the domestic output, are mainly supplemental, and, as a whole, have been but little influenced by such variations in tariff rates as have been made in the past three decades.

In one chapter of the report there are brought together in tabular form statistics showing the trend of the import trade since 1890, but of much greater interest to manufacturers in general are the details of imports shown in another chapter. These details are the result of a special investigation by the commission of imports of yarn in 1914 and 1918. These data, aside from their tariff significance, should prove of much value to American spinners as showing the main counts and qualities bought from abroad in various lines, and the reasons given by the manufacturers therefor; it will doubtless tend to stimulate the domestic manufacture of our yarns found to be imported in sufficient quantity to warrant manufacture in this country.

The United Kingdom was found to supply about 85 per cent of all cotton yarns imported and half a dozen spinners and doublers located in Manchester supply about half of the total. In 1918 one Manchester doubler alone supplied fully a fourth of the entire trade; this firm specializes in the production of extra strong super lace-curtain yarns. German shipments were mainly due to special finish, such as fast dyes or high polish. Swiss shipments were mainly of yarns for machine embroidery.

The report confirms the impression that the range from 60s to 79s is the main "active sector" of competition and shows that 78-2 is the main count imported. Imported yarns are for the most part two-ply unbleached yarns mulespun in England or Egyptian cotton. About 60 per cent of the imports have been subjected to special finishing processes such as gassing, preparing, mercerizing, or polishing. "Prepared" yarn (yarn flattened by being passed in the hank between the heavy rollers of a yarn-preparing machine) is unobtainable in the United States, and the fact is brought out that the operation of lace and lace-curtain mills in this country is absolutely dependent on the purpose of such yarns from England.

In general, yarns are imported because of a special quality or finish rather than because of price. Among reasons given by American yarn consumers for purchasing yarn

from abroad are the facts that there is very little mulespun Egyptian yarn produced for sale in this country and that fine counts of 100s and above are rarely spun for sale; that the English excel in the careful twisting and gassing of medium and fine counts; that "prepared" yarn can not be obtained here at all; and that high-polished fast-dyed yarns have also been unobtainable of the desired quality in this country. Testimony is unanimous that imports of counts above 120s are practically without competition and that above 80s there has been slight competition from domestic spinners.

The effect of the war on the character of yarns imported is especially noticeable in the importation of two new lines, namely, fine yarns for the succed glove industry and fine yarns for use in insulating electric wires.

Some interesting data are given as to our export trade and it is shown that our export and import trades are mutually exclusive, the former consisting mainly of counts under 40s and the latter of fine yarns. There is not much domestic yarn purchasable above 100s whereas some imports are as fine as 260-2 ply. Our exports have increased during the war until they now much exceed imports.

A chapter is devoted to international trade in cotton yarns and another to foreign tariffs on cotton yarn.

The report closes with a chapter on "The Adjustment of Tariff Duties on Cotton Yarn and Thread" in which the Commission recommends that the phraseology of the two paragraphs relating to cotton yarn and sewing thread should be revised and that imports of crochet, darning and embroidery cottons under the flat rate given to thread should be limited to those in lengths of not over 840 yards. It favors specific duties on cotton yarn and suggests rates of progression. It recommends that the duty on ply yarns should be greater than that on single yarns but suggests that the present differential on combed as compared with carded yarns is very difficult of enforcement as there is no physical test that will prove whether yarns has been combed or only carefully carded. It shows that imports of cabled yarns include only fine harness twines such as are required in the silk industry and that a special differential on cabling is therefore inadvisable.

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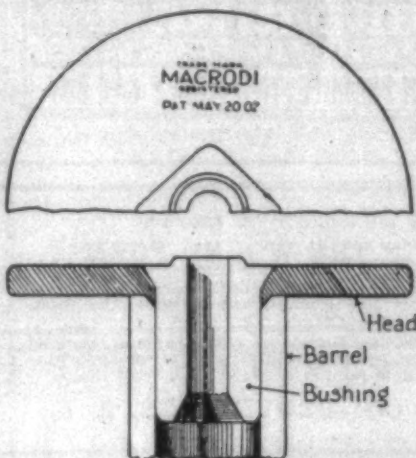
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Thousands Work in French Textile Mills.

Lille, France, Jan. 2.—Forty thousand persons are at work in the French textile mills which only a few months ago were razed or looted by the Germans of their wonderfully delicate machinery. The correspondent was given the facts with reference to this industry by French authorities, who have arranged a trip to show him the strides made by the nation in reconstruction.

Within a year government officials and manufacturers agree, production of textiles will reach half of the pre-war total, and within two years, these men forecast, the 1914 output will be surpassed.

The wool industry is said to be recovering most rapidly, with cotton in second place. Linen weaving is reported to be slowest in getting back to normal because of the storage of flax, formerly obtained from Russia.

In Lille and the adjoining cities of Roubaix and Turcoing, where the textile manufactories are centered, it is estimated 30,000 men, women and children are now busied with combing and spinning and weaving, and approximately 10,000 are employed in the smaller mills of surrounding towns where progress is slower but is being pushed with equal vigor.

Statistics compiled by the government from necessarily accurate statements, upon which factories are paid reconstruction indemnities, show that in the Lille district on October 1 last there were 36,384 per-

sons working in the 162 textile plants compared with 106,066 employed before the war in 265 factories. In all the 491 textile mills of the liberated region there were employed in August of this year only 21,207 of the 152,948 persons at work four years ago.

Reconstruction of the textile industry was declared by manufacturers a few months ago to be almost a hopeless task. At least they said it would be so slow that France would lose her world trade in textiles. Now, however, a brighter view is taken, and government figures show the industry has reached two-fifths of the normal production. Manufacturers themselves concede that the output is at least one-third of that before the war. All agree that rehabilitation is proceeding more rapidly each month as the looted machinery is being returned from Germany or new installations are coming from England and the United States.

Some of the equipment was not removed, and this is being rapidly repaired. This industrial recovery, which seemed unimposing at first, has been made through the combined efforts of the government and plant owners against difficulties that appear more formidable the closer they are examined.

Direct damage to the textile industry is estimated by the ministry of reconstruction at 20,000,000,000 francs.

The Brazilian city of Para is planning to sterilize its drinking water with ultra-violet rays.

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Knit Goods.

Philadelphia. — Knitting interests in some quarters are planning for a flow of business at continued high prices beyond the first half of 1920, if purchases of cotton yarns may be accepted for gauging their optimism. While yarn prices have been variously assailed by manufacturers as being unjustifiably high, it may be noteworthy that yarns are being bought for deliveries into the third quarter of the year. A hosiery manufacturer summing up his reasons for buying some months ahead of requirements said he looked for price advances as soon as mills come into the market to cover generally. "Either weaving yarns are disproportionately high or knitting yarns are under par. I would suppose that knitting yarns would advance rather than that weaving numbers decline, particularly in the next few months. "It must not be forgotten," he said, that we are approaching the period when the buying of all cotton goods will be at its height for the year. The crest of this buying will come in July, when we can take a look into conditions for the remainder of the year. Not until about midsummer will prices in retail stores have reached their peak. Then we will know whether the consuming public was only shamming in their threats to curtail purchases if prices continued to rise.

"I think the public will buy what it wants, and that's why I have bought some yarn—not heavily, but enough to carry me into several months beyond July," the manufacturer continued. "The public, warned of 'extravagance,' went on buying," he said, and with the power of money unchecked I do not look for any let-up. Strikes, it seems, don't last long enough to make any perceptible hole in the funds of the strikers and their families. There will be no more strikes, and labor troubles will go on, so that there is

likely to be no such increase in production as would involve any hazard in preparing for good business for the whole of the year."

Predicting a scarcity of knitting yarns as the year advances, the manufacturer said he knew of two small groups of mills, one of which group in the last few months has diverted 125,000 pounds of 30s single yarn from knitting to weaving purposes; the other, turning 120,000 pounds production per week over to weaving numbers. Furthermore, he said, "it is common knowledge that a spinning mill in the South has installed 300 looms for weaving from 20s single, a cloth selling at 95 cents a pound, whereas the yarn, on cones, is selling around 77 to 80 cents. It will pay the mill better to sell the cloth at 95 cents than the yarn at prevailing prices, and others will be getting into the same game. Hence I look for no relief from the tight situation in knitting yarns. So long as the demand for woven fabric continues spinners will have knitters at their mercy, in being able, by the installation of machinery, to convert their own product."

"Would you advise the trade to buy yarns now?" the manufacturer was asked?

"I would not," he replied. "I am banking on my own judgment after listening to what others have to say, and I would expect every manufacturer to do likewise. I am simply taking an ordinary business risk—not speculating. If things don't go my way I'll assume all the blame, but no other manufacturer will be permitted to put his blunders on me or thank me for whatever comes his way."

The hosiery man looks for greater market interest following the meetings of the Jobbers' Association of Knit Goods Buyers and the National Association of Hosiery and Underwear Manufacturers in New York, on January 12 and 13.



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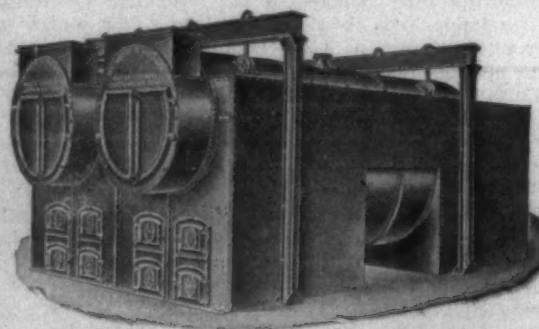
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Labor and Its Responsibilities.

(Continued from page 9.)

upon us a new form of government born of immature and visionary minds amid the stress and discouragement of foreign oppression.

Congress will, without question meet this present invasion of irrationalism and revolutionary propaganda by suitable laws that will enable the department of justice to deport aliens who are unwilling to accept the American principles of government or who are guilty of slanderous misrepresentation of our institutions. We want men of foreign birth, men who will adopt our principles of government and assist in improving them, but we want no unassimilated foreign element to become a cancer spot to our institutions in the future. We are going to handpick our immigrants hereafter and we are going to return some troublesome examples that have sought our shores. That will be the first step in our return to sanity.

The second step should consist in impressing on the sane leaders of labor the necessity of getting a proper conception of what wages are and who pays them. Among the many economic delusions of the day is the one that capital pays wages and that high wages can be paid out of profits and surplus, or out of capital itself without increasing output or advancing prices. Not only workmen, but many of our legislators, forget that capital, as applied to the industries, represents investment in property, in machinery and equipment, and in material in process of manufacture, and that the cash to meet wages, the cost of material, of power, and all the other expenses involved in the manufacture must be secured out of the selling price of the product, out of the money derived from the user or consumer.

If wages increase and production falls, an almost universal industrial occurrence at this time, prices must go up, not only to meet the increased wage, but also in proportion to the decreased output. Wage earners are apt to forget that they are themselves the largest consumers of manufactured commodities and that they must, therefore, pay for the largest share of any increase in the cost of production. If any group or class, like the bituminous miners, for instance, attempts, under some wrong economic theory, to improve the opportunity for labor by reducing output and at the same time insist on an increase in wages, the burden falls most heavily on other groups of some equivalent form to restore wage-earners, who must retaliate in the economic balance.

So much has been said of the necessity of increasing production and reducing consumption to bring down the cost of living that further repetition seems unnecessary. But this economic axiom is not yet admitted by labor leaders to indicate the right policy and constant reiteration is, therefore, essential to insure its wider acceptance.

It is well to remember that the disinclination of labor leaders to

accept this basic truth is by no means due to lack of intelligence on their part, but due rather to the fact that for years organized labor, both here and abroad, has endeavored to improve its condition by keeping demand in excess of the normal supply. Labor adopted, in other words, the principles of monopoly and such measures as the limitation of the number of apprentices, the consistent opposition to any scheme of wage payment that would tend to stimulate output and the restriction of the output of the individual to the capacity of the least skilled, naturally resulted. Without questioning the wisdom of this labor policy in the past, it is proper to indicate that under conditions as they obtain today and as they are likely to obtain during the next few years, a continuation of this policy is destructive to the best interests of labor itself. Restriction of output may appear wise during periods of reduced consumption, it is never wise during periods of unlimited demand. There is no possible hope that the vastly reduced productive processes of the world can meet the normal demand and make good the ravages of the war in years to come; and labor's present opportunity lies in securing high wages for large production so that earnings will increase faster than the cost of commodities and faster, therefore, than the cost of living.

The third and final step to meet the present situation is to insure that large unincorporated associations of either employers or employees be brought within the reach of civil process in every jurisdiction. These organizations, with their vast membership and their great defense funds, are in position to do infinite harm to the public without accepting any responsibility for the acts of either their individual members or their leaders. For the past twenty-five years labor organizations, particularly, have been exempted from every piece of legislation that has been enacted to safeguard the public against the aggression and extortion of combinations.

When associations grow as powerful as these labor organizations have grown in the past few years the only protection against irresponsible action lies in bringing them within the law. It has been suggested that this can be brought about by enacting a law which will provide that any voluntary association of seven or more members may sue or be sued in the name of the association. There seems to be no good reason why such an act should not exist in every jurisdiction.

A second piece of legislation that commends itself is that contained in the Cummins bill which provides for compulsory arbitration in railroad labor disputes. Because continuous operation of the transportation systems is absolutely vital to the very life of the nation, no group of men whom chance has placed in the employ of these systems should have the right to conspire collectively against the public interest. It is not necessary to forbid a man to quit work if he so

chooses, but it is fair and just that men engaged in employment vital to the nation shall be prevented from using their great power in combination to practice extortion on the public. Proper tribunals for the determination of wages and adjustment of disputes should be provided, but the workers on these systems should, in consideration of the establishment of such machinery to insure fair wages and just treatment, and in consideration of the paramount interest of the public, waive their right to strike.

A further piece of legislation which has been suggested as a possible preventive against premature, unfair and unnecessary strikes, but one which, it is thought, will not prevent strikes when they are necessary as a last resort to secure justice, provides that "It shall be unlawful for any person, association or corporation wilfully to induce, aid or support any strike, lockout or other kind of industrial warfare;

(a) Of employees whose terms of employment are fixed by the state or political subdivision thereof;

(b) In violation of an agreement, or for conditions of employment conflicting with any agreement between an employer and his employees or any employer and any labor union;

(c) In violation of any arbitration award or for conditions of employment conflicting with the terms thereof;

(d) To enforce demands where the party against whom the demands are pending is willing to submit such demands to arbitration by any method agreed upon, or to any public agency, authorized by law to deal with such matters;

(e) Without first giving the parties involved a reasonable opportunity

to consider and act upon the terms sought to be enforced thereby;

(f) Where there is no trade dispute involving issues of direct benefit to the parties involved; provided, however, that nothing in this section shall be construed to forbid the mere quitting of work or the discharge of employees.

The state or any political subdivision thereof, or any person, firm, association or corporation, when injured or threatened with injury by anything forbidden in this act, shall be entitled to all of the appropriate civil remedies in law and equity.

This bill is not framed with the intention of depriving men of the right to strike when that appears the only way to meet the economic pressure exerted by the employers, but it is framed with the purpose of instilling into the mind of organized labor a proper sense of responsibility for acts which will cause harm or damage to other parties involved in a labor controversy. The bill does not declare any acts criminal, nor does it impose of any department of justice the burden of enforcing the law. It simply affords the persons injured by such forbidden acts an opportunity to stay the injury by injunction, or to recover damages in some court of justice. It will, if enacted, assist in building up, among the members of the unions, that sense of responsibility which is essential to the proper conduct of union affairs.

If industrial strife is ever to be brought down to sane limits it must be done by enforcing responsibility. No single class must be permitted to run wild beyond the reach of the law. If there must be collective action, then let us so frame our laws that there will be collective responsibility.

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JACQUES WOLF & CO.

Manufacturing Chemists and Importers

Passaic, N. J.

The Power of Directed Sanitation

For the sake of reminding the manufacturer just what the plumber is endeavoring to accomplish, it may be well to review briefly some things that have been said.

An axiom of industrial experience is that sanitation is cause. That means that your environment today, including health and financial condition, is a reflection of a cause.

If there have been in your circumstances factors which you did not like, it was because somewhere within that empire which is your experience existed elements which were not in harmony with your desires. These elements may have been negative; or they may have been positive, as in the case of active agencies turned to wrong uses.

Sanitation is cause—the one final and ultimate cause in the promotion of industrial life and activity; and sanitation can function on one or both of two planes: the personal, and the collective. Employees are not limited to that range included within the limits of what we call "I," or "myself." He is aware of being a part of an unbroken circuit of action and of course knows that it is possible for him to extend his influence for health, cleanliness, and good spirits far beyond present bounds.

The health-and-happiness disposition is simply personal influence extended so as to take in a larger part of the every day work.

The collective plane is also a journey onward. It is only an extension of the personal.

This understanding of the nature of sanitation and the plumber's work and of the two directions in which it functions leads up to a consideration of the steps which complete a program of perfect sanitation. Those who seek for details of increasing profits and health and contentment of employees, will readily find these things at hand; and they result from (1) developing the ability of every employee; (2) utilizing this ability around a certain task; (3) extending the sanitary idea and making it a part of the daily work, and (4) finally reaching the perfectly sanitary institution.

Development of these factors is largely a matter of consulting a competent local plumber; and partly a matter of individual effort. The plumber's skill and knowledge are evidently needed in every phase of

this development of any plant from the largest to the least. The first safe step is one largely of consulting your local plumber—he has already learned from experience the value of the perfect sanitary system and can work according to your needs. The next step is installing the perfect system and setting it to work, and both of these steps bring to bear upon your employees influences of the highest importance.

There was a time when the manufacturer sought to reach his ideal of sanitation through doubtful agencies, regardless of the particular fitness of the system for his individual needs. Now wise manufacturers worry none at all about the final results of installing a perfect sanitary system. The matter was simply referred to the local plumber. These manufacturers know that durability is typical of his work and that a real understanding of plumbing is necessary in order to insure the best results.

In sanitation one of the things not to be overlooked is the necessity of a harmonious and complete development of all the faculties that go to make up the efficient workman. These faculties can be divided roughly into two groups: physical and mental. Perfect sanitation leaves neither one of these groups out of the plan of development. Each faculty has its part to contribute and ignoring either of these causes an arrest of development.

The two ends which most manufacturers have in mind, are: first, health and contentment of employees; and, second, increased profits. All should be seeking both.

Both are primarily a result of perfect sanitation.

Your local plumber can show why. Consult him today.

SOUTHERN STATES SUPPLY CO.
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THE CAHILL IRON WORKS
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Use Dixon Patent Stirrup Adjusting Saddles, the latest invention in Saddles for Top Rolls of Spinning Machines. Manufacturers of all kinds of Saddles, Stirrups and Levers.

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Write us your needs. Let us sell what you don't need.

AMERICAN TEXTILE BANDING CO., Inc.

Manufacturer

Spindle Tape
AND
Bandings



Hunting Park Ave. and Marshall St. Philadelphia, Pa.

The Yarn Market

Philadelphia.—Prices of certain counts of Southern single carded warps, carpet and upholstery skeins, southern carded ply warps and skeins and hosiery yarns moved up sooner than was expected two days of unusual demand being sufficient to start the 1920 procession of price advances.

A flat price of \$1.50 a pound is now the ruling figure for all transactions involving 40s Southern single carded warps and tubes. This marks a 15-cent rise for some grades of these yarns. Likewise, three and four-ply 8s hard white warp twist are being sold here today only at the former outside price of 68 cents a pound.

There is reported, as the week closes, a considerable traffic in 20s-2 Southern carded skeins at 86 cents, a cent a pound higher than ever before in this market. In the same group, 26s are selling at \$1 flat, and 24s are approaching that figure, while sales showed that 24s-2 warps are already bringing \$1 a pound, and 26s, which could be had in the best grades at \$1, are now trading at \$1.05 est on record here for these counts. A pound. These prices are the high-warps 30s-2 are firm at \$1.10 and in demand, and it was stated here that they are likely to open the week with a substantial advance.

It was noted earlier in the week that a shifting of attention to Southern frame spun cones was expected to move these yarns up from two to five cents a pound. This anticipation has been realized, as dealers appear to have been able to get the higher prices without much difficulty. There was little regularity about the prices reported, suggesting that buyers were bidding up particular counts and others were influenced more or less thereby.

For example, 8s are reported up three cents to 70 cents a pound; 10s are two cents a pound higher, at 71 to 72 cents a pound; 12s, a cent and a half higher, at 71½ to 72½; while 14s, 16s, 18s and 20s only advanced a cent a pound. The prices obtained for today for 22s to 26s were up a cent and a half to two cents a pound. But for 30s there was no change, at least, as far as reported. The widest upturn occurred in lower grade 40s, which are 10 cents a pound stronger, at \$1.35, although the better grade 40s can still be had at \$1.45 a pound. Tying-in 30s advanced five cents, selling up to 90

and 95 cents a pound. No sales of 30s double carded were heard of at above \$1. These price advances also established new records for the counts in question.

Naturally, most of the yarn dealers were highly elated at the way the market picked up. A week ago it had been expected that it would take a wave of buying yarns to give the list another boost. The knitters have come back strong and appear to have unlimited confidence in the outlook. And the weavers' demands are still to be handled. It was stated here that some houses believe it would easily be possible to book all the 1920 production they can control at the present prices.

The outlook for greater production of both carded and combed yarns in the South appears to be rather mixed. According to local information, approximately 2,000,000 new spindles have either been installed or are on order. It is said that when all have gone into operation a paper increase of 50 per cent in the Southern yarn output is expected. This, however, will not be fully effective before next July.

Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps, Etc.	
6s-10s...	.70 —
12s-14s...	.73 —
16s...	.75 —
20s...	.85 —
24s...	.90 —
26s...	1.00 —
30s...	1.12 —
40s...	1.60 —
50s...	1.90 —

Southern Two-Ply Skeins.	
4s-8s...	.65 —
10s-12s...	.70 —
14s...	.72 —
16s...	.75 —
20s...	.83 —
24s...	.95 —
26s...	.97 —
30s...	1.08 —
36s...	1.10 —
48s...	.66 —
10s...	.72 —
12s...	.73 —
14s...	.74 —
16s...	.75 —
20s...	.85 —
22s...	.85 —
24s...	.85 —
26s...	.85 —
28s...	.85 —
30s...	.85 —
32s...	.85 —
34s...	.85 —
36s...	.85 —
38s...	.85 —
40s...	.85 —
42s...	.85 —
44s...	.85 —
46s...	.85 —
48s...	.85 —
50s...	.85 —
52s...	.85 —
54s...	.85 —
56s...	.85 —
58s...	.85 —
60s...	.85 —
62s...	.85 —
64s...	.85 —
66s...	.85 —
68s...	.85 —
70s...	.85 —
72s...	.85 —
74s...	.85 —
76s...	.85 —
78s...	.85 —
80s...	.85 —
82s...	.85 —
84s...	.85 —
86s...	.85 —
88s...	.85 —
90s...	.85 —
92s...	.85 —
94s...	.85 —
96s...	.85 —
98s...	.85 —
100s...	.85 —

Southern Single Chain Warps.	
6s-12s...	.71 —
14s...	.74 —
16s...	.75 —
20s...	.85 —
22s...	.85 —
24s...	.85 —
26s...	.85 —
28s...	.85 —
30s...	.85 —
32s...	.85 —
34s...	.85 —
36s...	.85 —
38s...	.85 —
40s...	.85 —
42s...	.85 —
44s...	.85 —
46s...	.85 —
48s...	.85 —
50s...	.85 —
52s...	.85 —
54s...	.85 —
56s...	.85 —
58s...	.85 —
60s...	.85 —
62s...	.85 —
64s...	.85 —
66s...	.85 —
68s...	.85 —
70s...	.85 —
72s...	.85 —
74s...	.85 —
76s...	.85 —
78s...	.85 —
80s...	.85 —
82s...	.85 —
84s...	.85 —
86s...	.85 —
88s...	.85 —
90s...	.85 —
92s...	.85 —
94s...	.85 —
96s...	.85 —
98s...	.85 —
100s...	.85 —

Southern Single Skeins.	
5s-8s...	.70 —
10s...	.71 —
12s...	.72 —
14s...	.73 —
16s...	.74 —
20s...	.85 —
22s...	.85 —
24s...	.85 —
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88s...	.85 —
90s...	.85 —
92s...	.85 —
94s...	.85 —
96s...	.85 —
98s...	.85 —
100s...	.85 —

Southern Frame Cones.	
8s...	.68 —
10s...	.68 —
12s...	.68 —
14s...	.68 —
16s...	.68 —
20s...	.73 —
22s...	.74 —
24s...	.74 —
26s...	.74 —
28s...	.74 —
30s...	.74 —
32s...	.74 —
34s...	.74 —
36s...	.74 —
38s...	.74 —
40s...	.74 —
42s...	.74 —
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50s...	.74 —
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88s...	.74 —
90s...	.74 —
92s...	.74 —
94s...	.74 —
96s...	.74 —
98s...	.74 —
100s...	.74 —

Combed Peeler Cones	
10s...	1.12 —
12s...	1.13 —
14s...	1.14 —
16s...	1.15 —
18s...	1.16 —
20s...	1.20 —
22s...	1.22 —
24s...	1.24 —
26s...	1.26 —
28s...	1.28 —
30s...	1.30 —
32s...	1.32 —
34s...	1.34 —
36s...	1.36 —
38s...	1.38 —
40s...	1.40 —
42s...	1.42 —
44s...	1.44 —
46s...	1.46 —
48s...	1.48 —
50s...	1.50 —
52s...	1.52 —
54s...	1.54 —
56s...	1.56 —
58s...	1.58 —
60s...	1.60 —
62s...	1.62 —
64s...	1.64 —
66s...	1.66 —
68s...	1.68 —
70s...	1.70 —
72s...	1.72 —
74s...	1.74 —
76s...	1.76 —
78s...	1.78 —
80s...	1.80 —
82s...	1.82 —
84s...	1.84 —
86s...	1.86 —
88s...	1.88 —
90s...	1.90 —
92s...	1.92 —
94s...	1.94 —
96s...	1.96 —
98s...	1.98 —
100s...	2.00 —

BOBBINS and SPOOLS
True running warp bobbins
a specialty
The Dana S. Courtney Co.,
Chicopee, Mass.

Cotton Goods

New York.—The high prices of dry goods—from three to four times the pre-war normal—measure the effects of the wastage of war itself and, in 1919, of the inevitable excesses of extravagance and speculation after peace was assured. Whatever the new year may have in store for dry goods merchants that may not have for merchants in other lines, will be the outcome of these values, many of which are far above the parity of food costs and other essentials of life.

One part of the abnormal rise was due to economic influences of a revolutionary character growing out of the successful struggle of textile workers everywhere for higher wages, shorter hours of labor and better living conditions. These latter have become a new and permanent tax upon production and have been passed on to the consumer.

Not for one generation at least, it is thought, will the values of pre-war times be restored for any sustained merchandising period. Owners of capital engaged in textile production are convinced that a radical change has also taken place in the values in which they are interested, and to the extent that higher interest rates in the form of dividends, higher valuations of existing plants and higher costs of maintenance enter into price making dry goods merchants must expect to grow accustomed to new normals as merchandising barometers.

The proportion these new fixes lows, or normals, in prices for dry goods bear to the prices of today still leaves a wide margin of possible mercantile danger, quite regardless of any shock that may come to this country's financial system as a consequence of a collapse of systems abroad. Costs of raw materials and of other things entering into production are high. But the abnormal earnings of manufacturing and merchandising corporations have clearly shown that these things have been surmounted and profits maintained.

The volume of production has been below the demand, while the supply is irregularly held and is

largely in mercantile channels. Speculators have profited widely in all dry goods lines since the war started and their vicious influence enhanced the difficulties of established distributing agencies, especially in the past year.

At the same time the fictitious values speculators have been able to create (to an extent that many merchants believe them real) have done a great deal to bring about a larger production than is commonly credited. Ten consecutive weeks of quiet trade in jobbing or retail channels would make this fact so prominent, leading merchants believe, that a drop of at least a fifth in the present price level might be looked for. Such a drop would find producers unruffled, but any ordinary tightening of money in banking circles at the same time could easily bring on distress in the channels just beyond the manufacturer.

It is because of this possibility that one of the wisest merchants in New York believes that the time has come to urge the dry goods trade to increase the cash resources and not depend too much upon the banks in financing the necessarily inflated credits which have been forced by the high prices now current. If this is done, so that capital may find a readier flow into other lines where it is sadly needed, as in railroads, it is believed that a sure step will have been taken toward making the dry goods trade sound for many months to come.

Quotations:

Pr't cloths, 28-in., 64x64s..	14%
Pr't cloths, 28-in., 64x60s..	14½
Pr't cloths, 27-in., 64x60s..	14%
Gray g'ds, 38-in., 64x64s...	22
Gray g'ds, 39-in., 68x72s...	25½
Gray g'ds, 39-in., 80x80s...	31½
Brown sheetings, 3-yard...	29
B'n sheet'gs, 4-yd., 56x60s..	24½a25
B'n sheet'gs, So. stand....	30
Tickings, 8-ounce	45
Denims, 2.20 (Ind.)	45
Stand, staple gingham....	23½
Dress gingham	27½a30
Standard prints	21
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Want Department

If you are needing men for any position or have second hand machinery, etc., to sell the want columns of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** affords the best medium for advertising the fact.

Twister Bobbins for Sale.

9,000 twister bobbins for sale; practically new, only used three months; quick delivery. Apply M. B. Pitts, Elberton, Ga.

Warper for Sale.

One new Draper G. Model Warper, creel for 720 spools, and 35 warper beams. Athens Manufacturing Company, Athens, Ga.

Wanted.

2 Draper Twisters, 112 spindles each, 4 1/2 inch ring, 5 1/2 inch space. Address Mooresville Cotton Mills, Mooresville, N. C.

Wanted—Hands for Roller Shop.

One hand for cementing. One hand for burning down. One hand for clothing. Good wages. Steady work. Lowell Roller Covering Co., Lowell, N. C.

Attention, Selling Agent.

Are you fully satisfied that you are using a correct manufacturing cost? Wouldn't it be wise to employ an expert? Address A. B. C. D., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

For Sale—Five Fales & Jenks Spinning Frames, 208 spindles, 1 1/2-in. rings, 2 1/2 gage. Can be inspected here. E. A. Hill, Supt., Tucapau, S. C.

Wanted.

Any part of 30,000 7x3 1/2 speeder bobbins for Woonsocket Machine & Press Co. speeders. Quote price and delivery and submit sample bobbins to show fit and condition to "Bobbin," care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Dye Salesman Wanted.

Wanted: An overseer of dyeing to accept position as traveling salesman and demonstrator for a dyestuffs concern. Good salary and good opportunity for the right man. Address "Dyer," care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Cotton Mill Machinery for Sale.

4 Heilman Combers made by Platt Bros. 1903 as follows: 8 heads 12-in. lap Single Nip.

1 Platt Bros. Doubler, or sliver machine.

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1 12x6 H. & B. Slubber, 36 spindles.

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1 156-spindle Fales & Jenks Spinning Frame, 2 1/2-in. rings, 3 1/4-in. gauge, 6-in. traverse.

1 192-spindle Whitin Spinning Frame, 2-in. ring, 3-in. gauge, 6-in. traverse.

1 Corliss engine, 200 h. p., and belt, good condition.

This machinery can be seen at the Bloomfield Cotton Mill, Statesville, and deliveries made at once.

N. B. Mills, President.

Want Position as Superintendent.

I am a practical man, of 42 years, have a limited education; have had charge of carding, spinning and plain weaving; can now handle, in an acceptable manner, either of above rooms. Am not an engineer, but have a good knowledge of same; am a practical cotton mill machinist, a good manager of help; have had most experience on coarse and medium numbers up to No. 40s, white and colored, for cloth and yarns. I know full well the necessity of keeping cost where it belongs, in all departments; also of keeping every machine and spindle producing. I have worked myself up to my present place, have won out, on my man, have had no pull or push. My present salary is \$51.00 a week, straight time. Rent, fuel, water and electricity all furnished; been with my present employers for six years. I have only one man for reference. He is a banker, was former treasurer of a mill I worked in. I have no habits that will in any way interfere with my work. I have plenty of energy and always strive for results at anything I undertake. I am not a lazy man; have no use for such myself.

Any reasonable offer of a superintendent's place will be considered. Correspondence will be strictly confidential.

Address Ambitious Worker, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Wanted.

First class card grinder, 8,000-spindle mill, 50s yarn, carded. References with first letter. Address H. R., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

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One first class fixer on H. & B. machinery. Job has four slubbers, seven intermediates, and sixteen speeders, and pays \$22.50 per week. Would prefer a man with other mill help. Address N. B. Hill, Supt., Caswell Cotton Mills, Kinston, N. C.

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Good cotton mill machinist, with experience, sober and willing to work. Alabama mill. Pays \$27.50 per week, 55 hours. Address Alabama, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

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A good card grinder to grind 35 Whitin cards and look after 6 Kitson pickers. Good wages to right man. Apply to J. R. Morton, superintendent, Martinsville, Va.

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EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

The fee for joining our employment bureau for three months is \$2.00 which will also cover the cost of carrying a small advertisement for one month. If the applicant is a subscriber to the Southern Textile Bulletin and his subscription is paid up to the date of his joining the employment bureau the above fee is only \$1.00. During the three months' membership we send the applicant notices of all vacancies in the position which he desires. We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern Textile Industry.

WANT position as overseer of carding and spinning or superintendent of five or ten thousand spindle mill. Long experience and ability to give satisfaction. Address No. 2551.

WANT position with big mill as overseer of spinning. Twelve years experience on all yarns and stock with some of the biggest mills in South. References furnished. Address No. 2552.

WANT—Position as overseer of large cloth room or weave room and cloth room combined. 17 years experience in these departments as overseer. Can satisfy both mill and selling house. Address No. 2553.

WANT position as overseer of spinning in large mill. Now employed and giving satisfaction, but for good reasons prefer change. Can furnish reference. Address 2554.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning by experienced man of good character. A good manager of help and can get production. References if wanted. Address No. 2555.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning or would consider spooling, warping and twisting if price is right. Have been doing government work for some time, but expect to be released soon. Address No. 2556.

WANT position as superintendent. Am practical man of many years experience and can give satisfaction in any size mill. Now employed. Excellent references. Address No. 2557.

WANT position as overseer of carding by man with long experience. Can furnish reference as to ability and character. Address No. 2558.

WANT position as overseer of carding and spinning or assistant superintendent or superintendent by man of long experience and capable of handling job and getting production. Address No. 2559.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill or carder or spinner of large mill. Married. Age 31. Can give first class reference as to character and ability. Address No. 2560.

WANT position as superintendent by man who is experienced on fine combed and carded yarns, single and ply. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 2561.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn or weaving mill on sheetings, drills, denims, duck or oenaburges in Georgia, North or South Carolina. Getting along fine on present job. No complaint. Just want little more money and must move to get it. Good references. Address 2562.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of large room of spinning. Thoroughly capable of handling any size job. Have had experience on all kinds of white and colored work. Address No. 2563.

WANT position as carder and spinner in small mill or carder in large mill or superintendent of small yarn mill. Have had long experience as carder and spinner, five years on present job. Good references. Address No. 2564.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or carding and spinning or superintendent. Long experience and can furnish best of references as to ability and character. Would prefer large spinning room. Address No. 2565.

WANT position as overseer of spinning by thoroughly reliable young man with long experience in cotton mill. Have been giving satisfaction as overseer for some time. Address No. 2566.

WANT position as superintendent by man with long practical experience who has successfully handled some of the best mills in the South. Will furnish reference upon request. Address No. 2567.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning by man of long experience. Thoroughly competent and a good manager of help. Can furnish good references. Address No. 2568.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or superintendent. Have had twenty years experience on all kinds of yarn. Can furnish references. Present employer will recommend. Address No. 2569.

WANT position as superintendent by man now employed and giving satisfaction but wish to change for larger job. Can furnish reference as to character and ability. Address No. 2570.

WANT position as superintendent of large yarn mill. Now employed but want to make change. Experienced on white and colored yarns. Can furnish references. Address No. 2571.

WANT position as assistant to superintendent or general manager of large cotton mill. Thirty years of age and have had eleven years experience in cotton mill office as stenographer and general utility clerk. Now employed and can furnish references when needed. Address No. 2572.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Now employed as overseer of spinning, twisting and spooling but want larger position with chance for promotion. Married, 31 years of age, sober, experienced on all grades of cotton and coarse and fine yarn, good manager of help. Address No. 2576.

WANT position as assistant manager or superintendent or efficiency man by cotton mill man of character and experience who is thoroughly reliable and can give satisfaction. References furnished. Address No. 2574.

WANT position as manager or superintendent of large cotton mill. Have had long and varied experience. Now employed and giving satisfaction, but desire to change location for good reasons. Address No. 274.

WANT position as overseer of card room paying not less than \$40 per week. Would accept carding and spinning. Want to locate where there is good day and Sunday school. Married, 7 children. Can furnish reference as to character and ability to hold position and get results. Address No. 2573.

WANT position as overseer of weaving by practical man with 8 years experience as such. Now employed as overseer, but would like to change to a healthy location. Have always handled help successfully, and can get production consistent with quality. Good references. Address No. 2577.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning or both or superintendent of medium size yarn mill. Have had long experience. Now employed and giving satisfaction but wish to change location and get something better. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 2498.

WANT position as overseer of weaving in mill making plain goods. Have had considerable experience and can handle any plain goods room. Excellent manager of help. Now overseer of weaving in mill producing fancies. Address No. 2579.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding or overseer of carding, spinning, twisting and winding. Would not consider place paying less than \$35 per week. References if wanted. Address No. 2580.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving in large mill. Have had 12 years experience on ducks, drill and fancies. Now overseer of weaving in room of 1,300 looms. Good reason for changing. Address No. 2581.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Practical man and can get results. References furnished as to ability and character. Address No. 2582.

WANT position as overseer of weaving or finishing on any kind of work but prefer ginghams, denims or any colored work. Good references if wanted. Address No. 2584.

WANT position as secretary, treasury or

manager of mill. Now employed as manager of small mill and giving satisfaction, but wish to change for larger position. Could take some stock in plant. Address No. 2586.

WANT position as superintendent of large yarn and weaving mill. Now employed and have had experience on nearly all kinds of work. References if wanted. Address No. 2578.

WANT position as superintendent or will accept carding in large mill. Have had 20 years experience on carded work. Age 42. Married. A-1 references from previous employers. Address No. 2584.

WANT position as overseer of carding in large mill or superintendent of small mill. Have been overseer of carding and spinning for 15 years. 10 years at one mill. Can deliver the goods. Now employed but wish to make change. Address 2585.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or weaving mill. Experienced on all kinds of work and can furnish reference. Address No. 2587.

WANT position as overseer of spinning in large mill or carder and spinner in small mill or superintendent in 5,000 or 10,000-spindle mill. Now employed as carder and spinner on 15,000 spindles, but want larger mill. Twenty-nine years of age, 8 years experience as overseer, and can give good reference. Address No. 2588.

WANT position as overseer of carding by married man 30 years of age, now second hand in large mill. Have had 5 years experience as overseer. Can furnish reference as to character and ability. Address 2589.

WANT position as superintendent of either yarn or plain weaving mill or as carder and spinner. Am now employed and giving satisfaction and have had long experience on both carding and spinning. Good references. Address No. 2590.

WANT position as superintendent of mill. Long experience. Can furnish best of reference as to character and ability. Address No. 2591.

WANT position as superintendent of large mill by man of excellent character with long and prosperous experience in mill business. Can give satisfaction and will be glad to communicate with mill in need of man. Address No. 2592.

WANT position as carder or spinner or superintendent. Can furnish reference as to character and ability. Address No. 2593.

WANT position as superintendent by experienced man who is a good manager of help and can get satisfactory production. Best of references. Address 2494.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning in large cotton mill. Have had long experience in mill business and can keep work humming. Now employed but want to make change. Address No. 2595.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill with 10,000 or 15,000 spindles. Can furnish references as to character and ability. Address No. 2596.

WANT position as pay roll clerk with large mill by man familiar with cotton mill work. Married, 30 years of age, strictly sober and energetic in work. Can furnish reference. Address No. 2597.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or overseer of spinning in large weave mill. Long experience as carder and spinner. Good references. Address No. 2598.

WANT position as superintendent of weave or yarn mill in North or South Carolina. Competent man, able to assure satisfaction. Now employed. Best of reference. Address No. 2599.

WANT position as overseer of plain weaving and ducks. Have eight years experience as overseer in some of the largest Southern mills. Age 38. Married. Can come on short notice. Address No. 2600.

WANT position as superintendent of medium size mill. Now employed but wish to change for good reasons. Can furnish reference if wanted. Address No. 2601.

WANT position as superintendent or assistant general manager of large cotton mill, can furnish reference as to character and ability. Twenty-seven years of age and unmarried. Address No. 2601.

WANT position as overseer of weaving on fancy or plain, white or colored. Have had 14 years experience as overseer. Good references. Address No. 2603.

WANT position as overseer of weaving in large mill. Have had experience on sheeting, drills and denims, and can give A No. 1 reference. Address No. 2604.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or overseer of large card room. Now employed as superintendent of small yarn mill and giving satisfaction but want larger place with progressive company. Address No. 2605.

WANT position as overseer of weaving by man who has had 18 years experience in large fancy weave room. Now employed as second hand. Graduate of I. C. S. in designing and weaving. Good character. Address No. 2606.

WANT position as manager or superintendent of cotton mill by experienced man, thoroughly capable of handling mill and getting production. Address No. 2607.

WANT position as overseer of spinning in big mill by man with long experience. Would take position as traveling salesman with some firm selling to Southern mill. Address No. 2524.

WANT position as overseer of weaving on plain or fancies. Have had eight years experience. Can furnish reference. Address No. 2529.

WANT position as superintendent of mill in Piedmont section of North or South Carolina. Prefer yarn mill or mill on plain weaving. Have successfully handled 25,000-spindle mill and had wide experience as superintendent. Address No. 2608.

WANT position as superintendent of mill by around cotton mill man who has had experience on most all classes of work and who can furnish excellent references as to character and ability. Address No. 2609.

WANT position as overseer of weaving, by man who has had long and varied experience as weaver. Have been out of mill business for awhile but desire to get back now. Can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 2610.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Experienced on ducks, drills, twills and prints. Can give satisfaction as to quality and quantity. Now employed, but wish to change on account of outside condition. Address No. 2611.

WANT position as overseer of carding by mill man 38 years of age who has been giving satisfaction as carder and assistant for past 10 years. References if wanted. Address No. 2612.

WANT position as overseer of carding by man who is thoroughly capable and of good character. A good, experienced man who can handle help and keep a card room in good order. Address No. 2613.

WANT position as superintendent of small yarn mill or weaving mill. Can furnish reference as to character and ability. Age 37. Address No. 2614.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn or cloth mill or overseer of carding and spinning in large mill. Understand white and colored work, hosiery and underwear yarns, twisting, cone and tube winding, Denn warping, etc. Can get results. Good reference. Overseer of carding and spinning 17 years, superintendent 7 years. Address No. 2615.

WANT position as overseer of carding and spinning in large mill or superintendent of small yarn mill. Experienced on most all kinds of work and can give satisfaction. Address No. 2616.

WANT position as overseer of plain weave room with Draper looms. Experienced on cords and poplins. Can come at once. Not now employed, having given up last job of own accord. Good reference. Address No. 2617.

WANT position as overseer of weaving by man experienced on a wide variety of cloths and can give satisfaction as to quantity and quality. Good manager of help. First class reference. Address No. 2618.

WANT position as overseer of large weave room or superintendent of small weaving mill. Best of reference. Reliable, honest and competent. Address No. 2619.

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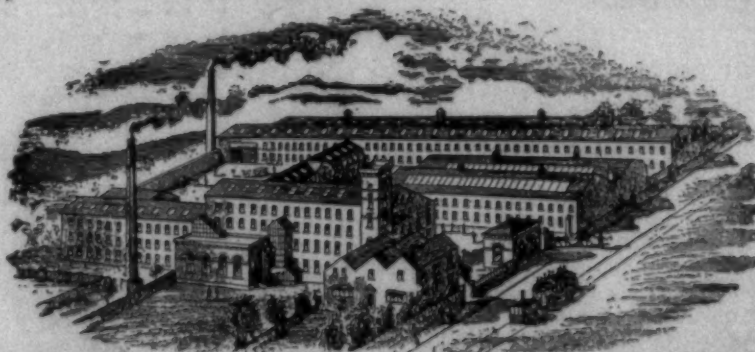
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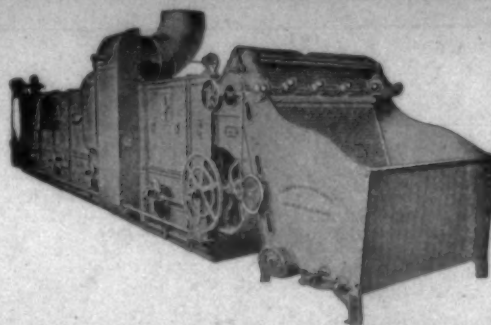
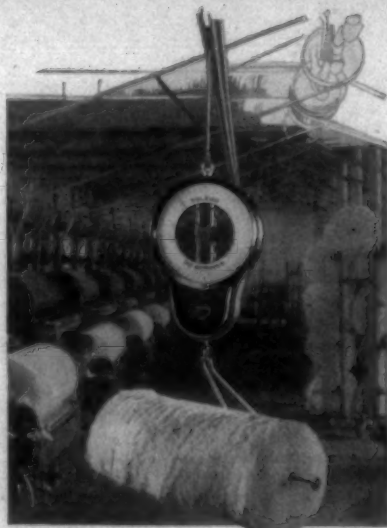
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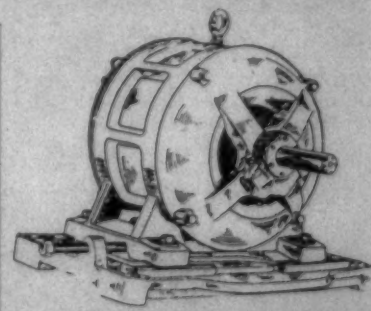
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